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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,090—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st Oct.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	28th „
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	4th Nov.
† SIAM	3045	500	H. T. Weighell	11th „
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	18th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfit RNR.	25th „
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. C Moule	2nd Dec.
† SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th „
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	16th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. G. Worcester, R. N. R.	23rd „
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	30th „
				1894.
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt, R. N. R.	6th January.
B.I. BALLAARAT	4748	900	T. S. Angus	13th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. G. Worcester, R. N. R.	20th „
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	27th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt, R. N. R.	3rd Feb.
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	10th „

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

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15th Nov. 29th Nov. 27th „

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For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th October, 1893.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

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Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,409	350	9th Nov.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	21st Oct.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th November, 1893, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

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Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About 1893.
SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,338	7th Nov.
ASIA	J. Laird	2,322	18th „
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,396	9th Decr.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	30th „
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	13th Jan. 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

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Graham's Buildings, Bombay, September 11, 1893.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

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S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 25th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 21st October, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on the 22nd October, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HUZARA," 1,951 tons, on the 20th October, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 26th October, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

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	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of October.

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ought, therefore, to be treated well.

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are scientifically made, and the sight carefully tested. When properly suited with spectacles, the wearer will be relieved of headaches, and the nervous system will experience a rest not hitherto obtained.

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PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

Those who have good hair should preserve it to the best of their ability. It is no use flying to quack nostrums when the hair begins to fall off. Indeed, these should be avoided at all times as they do more harm than good.

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To success in life lies in the maxim: "Keep your head cool."

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By its peculiar properties, ensures this satisfactory condition, cooling the scalp, driving the blood with increased vigour to the brain, where it stimulates the brain cells, and produces that feeling of fitness so much prized by all brain-workers.

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To its cooling properties, this invaluable preparation leaves on the hair a thin impregnation of oil, just sufficient to replace the oil removed by washing, and not enough to mat or cloy the hair, or cause any unpleasantness.

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Table Knives	Per Doz.	24	0	27	0
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Table Knives	Per Doz.	11	0	12	8
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Dessert Forks	„	4	8	5	0

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ICEBERG

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THE

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SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

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THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
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For further particulars apply to the Executive Engineer, Military Works, Secunderabad.

H. V. BIGGS, Capt., R.E.,
Executive Engineer, S. D., M. W.
Secunderabad, 11th October, 1893.

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(In Liquidation).

THE CHARTERED BANK of INDIA, AUSTRALIA and CHINA, Bombay, have undertaken to act as AGENTS and ATTORNEYS of the LIQUIDATOR of the New Oriental Bank Corporation in Bombay from this date. All communications regarding the Liquidation of the Bombay Branch should be addressed to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Bombay."

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Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned), sealed, superscribed and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,500, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M. (gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 8th November next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

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ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 18th October, 1893.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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NEW FRENCH PERFUMES, Large Variety, 2 oz. Stoppered Bottles, Rs. 2, Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

GHEE AGITATION.—It is not generally known that a Responsible "PURE GHEE DEPOT" has been opened Opposite the Crawford Market, MARKET PHARMACY, where Wholesome and Guaranteed "Unadulterated" GHEE can be had. Open DAILY, except Sundays.

UNRIVALLED TEAS.—Flowery Orange Pekoe, Pekoe Souchong, Imperial Breakfast Family Mixtures and other Household and Dust Teas, UNSURPASSED for PURITY and DELICACY of FLAVOUR. Fresh Consignments just received. Apply Sharp to MORTON MAJU and Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WE have OPENED a BRANCH of Our BUSINESS at No. 34 and 36, Abdool Rheman Street, near Crawford Market, where our WELL-KNOWN and GENUINE Stock of Tea, Coffee, Cigar, Cigarette, Tobacco, and Batliwalla's Ague Mixture could be had at their Reduced Rates.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET.—TOP STORIED BUNGALOW, Open to Westerly breeze, at Naigaum; four minutes' drive from both the Dadur Stations. Rent Moderate.—Apply to Dr. BATTLIWALLA, Dadur Dispensary.

THE "SCANDINAVIA" Cotton-Driving Belt, all Solid Woven not in plies, cheaper, stronger, and more durable than leather. Excellent Testimonials from users in this Country. Bombay Agents.—RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., Elphinstone Circle.

MR. BHEDWAR, henceforward, will give Sittings at his ART STUDIO, Swiss Lodge, Cumballa Hill, by Previous appointments only.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

OUR WOOD CARVINGS from Jeypore, Ahmedabad, Saharanpore, Nagina, Behra and Burmah, in Easels, Screens and Small Tables are a Speciality.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Bombay.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PARISIAN HAIR CUTTING SALOON, 40, Medows Street, Fort, under European management. Cropping, 8 annas; Shaving, 4 annas; and Shampooing, 4 annas. Open Daily from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M. A Visit is Solicited.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

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MILD CURED BACON on Cut, at 13 annas per Pound; MILD CURED HAMS, at 14 annas per pound.—VICTORIA HOTEL, Prince's Dock.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire, by Day or Month, at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil postage extra.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

OPPORTUNITY to Start a well-paying Business with small Capital. 1,200 Roller Skates of all Sizes, with and without Ball Bearings, for less than ½ Cost; also Single Pairs, FOR SALE, at C. JOST & Co., 13 and 15, Hornby Row, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

BEST AMERICAN PERFUMES of different Varieties just Unpacked in ½ oz., 1 oz. and 2 oz. Bottles, each Re. 1, 1-8 and 2-8, respectively. If you want to Test the Perfumes pay a Visit to PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5 with postage, Rs 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crizzle, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq, Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have much pleasure in testifying that during the eight days myself and wife have stayed here we found the Cuisine to be excellent, the Proprietor extremely civil and obliging, the attendance good and cleanliness to be a speciality.—F. GRAHAM, late Manager, Temple Bar.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL, Nearest to Gymkhana, Church, &c., is the most Pleasantly Situated. It has the largest Accommodation. NOT CLOSE to Native Hotels and Bazaars.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watch makers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, and Watchmakers, Bombay and Poona.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give notice that from the 19th instant till the 19th NOVEMBER next, any DOGS found Straying in the Streets or beyond the Enclosures of the Houses of the Owners of such Dogs will be DESTROYED in accordance with the Provisions of Section CXVI. of Act XIII. of 1856.

R. H. VINCENT,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 17th Oct, 1893.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT of the above Company has THIS DAY been OPENED at No. 57, Esplanade Road, under the management of the Undersigned, and that the Agency hitherto held by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., has now been TRANSFERRED.

All communications regarding existing Policies to be made to the Secretary from this date.

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.
September 21, 1893.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that under the authority vested in the Commissioner of Police by Rule 4 of Government Notification No. 7001, dated the 15th December, 1890, Judicial Department, the SPACE MARKED out by a CHALK LINE on the Bombay GYMKHANA POLO GROUND and the ROPED enclosure on the Western Boundary of this Ground will be RESERVED for the Police Authorities from 10 A.M. to 6-30 P.M. daily, to enable them to keep order on the occasion of the several Polo Matches to be played between the 13th and the 21st October, 1893.

R. H. VINCENT,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 12th October, 1893.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort up to Gun-fire, on 30TH OCTOBER, 1893, Tenders for the CONSTRUCTION OF AN OVERBRIDGE on the Falkland Road.

Drawings and Specifications may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, Bombay, on application, and forms of Tenders can be obtained on payment of Rs. 10 per Copy.

All Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the Construction of the Overbridge on the Falkland Road" and a sum of Rs. 1,000 must be deposited as security with each Tender, without which the Tender will not be considered.

Government Paper or other securities should be endorsed in favor of the B. B. & C. I Railway Company.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

F. T. RICKARDS,
For Acting Agent.
General Offices, Bombay, 7th October, 1893.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
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HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.

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THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP	£1,000,000
(With power to increase) to	£4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	£100,000
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A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
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CAPITAL IN RESERVE	Rs. 3,70,000
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(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.
Bombay, July 17, 1883.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED	£2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	£250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

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3½ " " "	4 "
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A. F. SIMPSON,
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Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
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RESERVE FUND—£250,000.
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HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
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On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

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6 " " 3 " "
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JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

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PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

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Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

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Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

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THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.
(MANAGER:—W. W. JOHNSTONE.)
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS
FOR PRESENT SOWING.
OUR GRAND NEW CATALOGUE
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Is now ready. Contains Descriptions of about 2,000 Varieties, including all the latest European and American Novelties, Native names, full Cultural Directions, &c., &c.

FREE ON APPLICATION. Postage As. 2-6.

Orders for BULBS AND PLANTS
Of all Varieties are now being Booked, for Delivery from October.

LUCERNE.
ENGLISH, per lb. Re. 1-8; 10 lbs., Rs. 14.
FRENCH, the heaviest Cropping Variety, per lb., Re. 1-12 10 lbs., Rs. 16.

"PRACTICAL GARDENING FOR INDIAN AMATEURS."
Cloth, Rs. 5; a few Copies in Limp paper, at Rs. 3-8.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort

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EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

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Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., [illegible], High Holborn, LONDON.

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GENUINE AND PURE WINES.
Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London
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DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
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FOR the last Five Years this well-known COGNAC HOUSE have kept up SECOND RANK In the Official Returns of Brandy Exported by over 200 Cognac Firms, which clearly proves how well their Brandies are appreciated everywhere.

D. P. BATHA & Co.
Sole Agents.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES,

Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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FOR SALE.

ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting Hood, folding steps, &c., by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One New single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake suitable for one or pair, by Windower.

One New stylish VICTORIA, hung on Half C. Spring behind, by Windower.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style, neat furniture.

A fresh Consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE, in Bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.

Apply to
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STEEL BOILERS,
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE.

NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our work under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

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BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

"KEATING'S LOZENGES." "KEATING'S LOZENGES."

"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

"A TERRIBLE COUGH." "A TERRIBLE COUGH."

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED. UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

WEIGHT IN GOLD. WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes: "I should long since have been dead, but for your Lozenges—THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by All Chemists.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
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THE ENDOWMENT SYSTEM IS UNSURPASSED.

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A CIVILIAN, age 27, can secure an ENDOWMENT for Rs. 5,000 with PROFITS payable at death, or in fifteen years' time, when it will amount, with Bonuses, to Rs. 6,500, against which he will only have paid Rs. 5,831, and was protected from the first payment of premium to the extent of Rs. 5,000.

OPTIONS.—Instead of taking the Rs. 6,500 in Cash he may have a Pension of Rs. 415-7-4 a year for life.

Or (if in good health) obtain a PAID-UP POLICY for Rs. 11,085-12-0, with PROFITS payable at death.

Premium limited to 15 years' Payments.

Yearly Premium, Rs. 388-12; or Half-yearly, Rs. 194-6; or Quarterly Rs. 97-3.

These valuable Endowment Policies are under the SUN LIFE GUARANTEED PROPORTION SYSTEM, and no Loss can occur in the event of a Policy lapsing after 2 or 3 years.

Thus, under a Ten Payment Assurance for Rs. 10,000, at the end of *two years* the Assurer would be entitled to receive a *Paid-up Policy* for Rs. 2,000, with Profits, or without, according to the original Contract.

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Chief Agents, Bombay.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS	£10,695,969.
REVENUE	£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891,
£1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES
accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED	£2,127,500.
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 676,355.
NET INCOME FOR 1892	£ 927,584.

THE above named influential British Fire Office is open to grant INSURANCES on Mills and all other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

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Claims Paid during the last Ten Years Amount to ....£3,591,798.

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W. R. RAE,
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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
To SUBSCRIBERS.

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Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
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Quarterly	" 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade, 6 p.m.
Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Death Benefit Fund Meeting, Medows Street, 8 p.m.

Vessel arrived.—The steamer Naderi arrived yesterday from Persian Gulf.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—R. Rubattino (s), for Genoa, &c.; Henry Bolckow (s), Persian Gulf; and Sirdhana (s), Calcutta, &c.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Naderi entered the dock yesterday, and the s. s. Savitri left it on Wednesday.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. Kola, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-morrow, the 21st instant.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Vindobana, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-day.

Y. M. C. A. Lecture.—The Rev. H. E. Barrell will give a lecture this evening, at 8-30, at the Apollo Bunder Rooms, entitled "Memories of the late C. H. Spurgeon."

Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Death Benefit Fund.—A meeting of the members of the Death Benefit Fund of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, Western India, will be held this evening, at the rooms of the Association, Medows Street, Fort.

Music at the Yacht Club.—By kind permission of Colonel F. Ryley and Officers, the Band of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock:—

Lancers	Galety	F. Godfrey.
Overture	Si J'Etais Roi	Adam.
Valse	Au Clair de Lune	Fahrbach.
Gavott	Stephanie	Czibulka.
Reminiscences of Tosti		Arr Pongher.
Polka	Fun of the Fair	Aigrette.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 6 o'clock:—

Overture	La Part Du Diable	Auber.
New Dance	The Charolistha	E Scott.
Song	Adieu Marie(Euphonian Solo)	Stephen Adam.
Valse	Au Clair De Lune	Ph. Fahrbach, Jnr.
Selection	The Bohemian Girl	Balfe.
Polka	Fun of the Fair	Aigrette.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Dismissed from Government Service.—Kalso Balaji Watandar, Kulkarni of mauze Bevinkop, taluka Sampgaon, in the Belgaum Collectorate, having been convicted, under Section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, Vaman Moreshwar, officiating Kulkarni of the villages of Petlad, Gove, Javli and Bhogiv, taluka Valva, in the Satara Collectorate, having been convicted, under Section 414 of the Indian Penal Code, and Vithoba valad Kashiba, late Revenue and Police Patil of mauze Athvad, taluka Nagar, in the Ahmednagar Collectorate, having been convicted under Section 221 of the Indian Penal Code, are hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

University Examinations and the Diwalee Holidays.—The Diwalee holidays this year happen to fall on the usual examination days of the Previous, Intermediate, and other Examinations of the Bombay University, which commence on the first Monday in November. These holidays being the greatest of the annual Hindu holidays are spent generally in feasting and enjoyment. To admit of the candidates, who would offer themselves for those examinations enjoyed their holidays, the University authorities, we hear, have decided to commence the examinations on Monday, the 6th November, and after allowing the candidates to enjoy the three principal days of the season, namely, the 7th, 8th, and the 9th proximo, to resume the Examinations on Friday and subsequent days.

Death from Tetanus.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of a labourer, named Pandoo Balloo, aged twenty-five years, a native of Ratnagiri. At 11 a.m., on the 7th inst., the deceased, with some other labourers, was engaged in hoisting up a joist of timber on a bungalow, which was then in course of construction, when the rope which was tied at one end of the joist, slipped down, and the joist, which was going up horizontally, becoming upright, the lower end struck the deceased, who was then standing below, causing a compound fracture of both the bones of his right leg. He was conveyed to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, where he progressed favourably until the 15th instant, when tetanus supervened, and rapidly increased in severity, and he died at 4 o'clock, on Wednesday evening. A verdict, in accordance with the above facts, was recorded.

Analysis of Bombay Water.—At the last meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee the Commissioner submitted a statement showing the following results of examination of the Tulsi, Vehar, and Tansa waters:—

Sample of unfiltered Tulsi water obtained from the inlet well of the Malabar Hill Reservoir, on the 27th Sept., 1893.

	Parts per million.
Free Ammonia	·03
Albumenoid Ammonia	·12

Sample of partly filtered Tulsi water taken from the distributing basin, Malabar Hill Reservoir, on the 27th Sept., 1893.

	Parts per million.
Free Ammonia	·005
Albumenoid Ammonia	·05

Sample of unfiltered Vehar water obtained from the settling basin of the Bhandarwada Reservoir, on the 29th Sept., 1893.

	Parts per million.
Free Ammonia	·01
Albumenoid Ammonia	·07

Sample of Tansa water drawn from an hydrant on 27" main, Arthur Road, on 3rd October, 1893.

	Parts per million.
Free Ammonia	·01
Albumenoid Ammonia	·06

Fatally injured during the late Riots.—An inquest was held by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, yesterday, at Parel Road, on the body of a Hindu, named Ranoo Khundoo, aged fifty years, lately a compositor employed in the Bombay Education Society's Press, residing at Parel Road. On Friday, the 11th of August last, the deceased left home to go to work as usual, but as he did not return in the evening, a search was made, and he was found lying unconscious, with several wounds on his head and other parts of the body, at Phool Gully. It appears that on the evening of the day in question Ranoo left his work to go to a Marwaree, at Pydhownie, to pay his instalment, but as he was passing along the J. J. Hospital he was pounced upon by a mob of Mahomedan rioters, who belaboured him with sticks until he became unconscious, and the Mahomedans left him on the road thinking that he was dead. Ranoo was brought home and some household remedies were applied to his wounds, but he never recovered, and died at 5 p.m., on Wednesday. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by his being beaten with sticks during the late riots.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

The following is a list of Unclaimed Letters lying at the General Post Office, Bombay:—

Allport, Mrs
A Krishna Swamy Ayer
Allunder, Mrs J D
Ahmed Pasha Madame
Augus, Miss
Abdulla, Miss F S
Berrett, E C
Berendt, A
Buckle, H
Brown, W E
Bruk, M
Belem, A
Blanlevil, H
Bacon, Miss
Bohir, Benjamin
Burt, Mrs E H
Christianer, T H
Charles
Dodd, J R
D E Fries, A H
Douglas, Marion
Douglas, George A
Desveaux, B
Erskine, Kellie
Faiman, A
Fischer, A
Fry, H W
Feldmann, H
Forth, A C
Fichtel, A C
Frendgel, W
Glaser, M
Gordon, Capt, P J
Grant, Major V C
Gregor, Miss M
Gallien, C L
Goldenstein, M
Grenet, T
Grey, Mrs L
Gray, Mrs C W
Hancock, Capt, T H
Halmes, E A
Hodgson, A C
Hormusjee S Bottlewalla
Harris, G
Harvey, H J A
Hunter, F
Hodges, E
James, W L
Johnstone, Surg-Major
Joyce, Miss, M
James, W J
Jones, F R
Kelly, Mrs, F
Kellard, W
Kupplevrisser, L
Kubbai, R, Takoor
Koplin, Mrs C
Love Grove, W H
Laundry, A J W
Lewis, C
Milne, Mollis & Co
Mitchell, J W F
Mitchell, W J
Mathers
Mahomed Jonas
Macduff, A
Mackay, J L
Morris, W
Nelson, F
Pattison, T W
Pineda, Dr J
Pruce, J
P Rustomji Setna
Pilkington, Miss
Peien, J
Pryer, F
Rogers, J E
Rogers, A S
Rojser, Mrs E A
Ramsay, Capt
Rustim H Setna
Raw Sahib, C V S
Sattler, C
Simpson, J
Sykes, P M
Sorabji N Kooka
Simpson, A
Schawrz, C
Scott, Capt C
Stogdon, A W
Strugnell, A C
Smith, G
Sherwood, G
Stern, A
Taylor, Mrs
Tomasso, M
Tonkin, J
Turf, F J A
Vittoo Rama
Valentine, Miss M
Vorah, Dr
Wardroper, Col
Warburton, E
White, C M
Warwick & Co
White, P
Wood, Capt E S

To Overcome Weakness.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world known English Tonic Bottles everywhere.

THE DEATH OF M. GOUNOD.

Charles Francis Gounod, Composer, was born in Paris, June 17, 1818, where he entered the conservatoire at the age of twenty, and in the following year, carried off the great "Rome" prize, entitling him to residence in Italy, where he studied early Italian church music. On his return to France, he soon became known as a lyric composer for the stage by his Pastoral of "Philemon and Bonces." This was followed by La Nonne Sanglunte; "Sappho," a cantata, and La Colomb." Although these works contained unquestionable marks of genius, none achieved success. Indeed, few composers who have risen to eminence have had more failures at the outset of their career than the author of one of the most successful of modern operas, "Faust," which, although not actually the first successful work of Gounod, took all the lowers of operatic music by surprise. What rendered his success more remarkable was the fact that though Goethe's masterpiece had been previously set music a hundred times, not one of these efforts was considered worthy of the theme. M. Gounod is the composer, amongst other works, of a comic opera founded on "Moliere's Medicin malgre lui," produced in London by the English Opera Company under the title of the "Mock Doctor" of "La Reine de Saba," "Mirelli," brought out in London in 1864; "Romeo and Juliet" produced in Paris and London in 1867; and "Polyenete" produced at the Grand Opera, Paris, Oct. 7, 1878. He was elected a member of the French institute section of music, in May 1866, and was promoted to the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honour in August, 1877. His Opera, "The Tribute of Zomora" was produced at the Grand Opera in Paris on April 1, 1881; and in the following year his sacred work, "The Redemption" was produced at the Birmingham Musical Festival. In 1885 his new oratorio "Mors et Vita" was produced at the Albert Hall, and a second performance by a special command of the Queen (who was present) took place in February, 1886. M. Gounod's latest opera is "Charlotte Corday."

THE LATE DR. ARDESHIR DADABHAI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CUTCH MANDVI, Oct. 10.

It is with feelings of extreme regret I have to announce the sudden and untimely death of our popular Surgeon in charge of the Civil Hospital from failure of the heart on the 7th instant. Dr. Ardeshir Dadabhai, the only son of our first Indian M. P., Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, was born in Bombay on the 30th May, 1859. At the age of five his father, who was then one of the leading merchants, took him along with his family to London, where he was placed in charge of Mr. Adams. Having received his rudimentary knowledge under that gentleman, Ardeshir joined another school from which he passed his matriculation. In 1878 he returned to Bombay, and some time after joined the Grant Medical College, where, in 1883, by his diligence and assiduity, he gained the Anderson Scholarship of Rs. 300 for proficiency in surgery and surgical anatomy, and continued to hold it in a manner worthy of the distinction conferred on him. In 1885 he successfully passed the final examination of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, and in July of the same year was appointed by his Highness the Rao of Cutch Surgeon in charge of the Civil Hospital in Cutch Mandvi. His suavity of manners, kind, frank and genial disposition, and faithful and honest discharge of his duties to the rich and the poor alike made him so popular that the whole of Cutch (the State as well as the public) deplores the loss of so valuable a practitioner. His skill in surgery was widely recognised. He performed successful operations in more than one hundred lithotomy cases, one of craniotomy, one of laparatomy and several others too numerous to mention. Dr. D. J. Damania, on receiving a telegram of his sudden illness, followed by another of his sad death, lost no time in communicating the sad news to the Court, and Mr. Pestonjee Sorabjee, the Private Secretary to H. H. the Rao of Cutch. Shortly after telegrams of condolence and sympathy came in from H. H. the Rao, Rani Saheb Gungabai, Shri Bairajbai, Rana Saheb Jalamsingbjee, Dewan Saheb, and, in fact, the whole palace and other officers of the State, and many friends and other acqaintances from Bombay and Bhuj expressed their sympathy with the bereaved family. Mr. Pestonjee Sorabjee, with his usual readiness to assist the rich and the poor in emergency came down from Bhuj in special tongas with Dr. B. J. Damania, Mr. Hormusjee Ghadialy, and Mr. Ratanjee, head clerk to the Political Agent, and several other kind Parsee friends. Mr. Pestonjee also brought with him a Parsee priest (lately engaged by him) to take part in the funeral ceremony. Mr. Dorabjee Pestonjee Dustoor, a decendant of the Dustoor family in Surat, our energetic popular postmaster, aided by the priest from Bhuj, said the final prayers. The deceased was carried to his last resting place on an iron bier (ghian) by six of our Parsee friends, to whom the bereaved widow and family tender their sincere thanks for their timely assistance.

Among the chief mourners were Mr. F. P. Batliwala, his brother-in-law; Dr. B. J. Damania; Messrs. Pestonjee Sorabjee, P. Bezanjee, head clerk to the Political Agent, H. M. Ghadialy, Nurmudda Shunker, the Judge; Himatlal, the Magistrate; Dr. Pranlal, Mr. Pestonjee, the Municipal Secretary; Mr. Sykes, the State Engineer, and many rich Hindoo merchants followed the procession. General sympathy is felt for his relatives, specially for his honoured father. Dr. Ardeshir leaves a young widow and seven children, (three sons and four daughters) and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

THE UNION MILLS, LIMITED.

The sixth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Wednesday, at the registered office of the company, No. 11, Hummum Street, Mr. Moolji Bhowanidas Barbhaya presiding. The following directors' report was submitted to the meeting:—The directors beg to submit for your pproval and adoption their report, audited balance-sheet, and profit and loss account, for the year ended on 30th June, 1893. They regret to say that the working of the year under report has resulted in a loss of Rs. 32,242-0-5, which is to be attributed to the high price of cotton during the second half of the year, the short-time movement, and principally to the enormous fall of exchange with China, in consequence of the recent currency legislation. The agents have given up half the amount of commission earned by them for the year, and thus the loss has been reduced to Rs. 11,457-0-8. In order to reduce the cost of production and increase the margin of profit, your directors in the month of October 1892, resolved to increase the capacity of the mills by 11,544 ring spindles at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,72,000. This sum has been provided for by the issue of 272 new shares of the company, all of which have been subscribed for at the par value of Rs. 1,000 each. The buildings for the extension are in course of construction, and the new machinery is expected to arrive in January next. Under clause 90 of the articles of association, Mr. Runchordas Tribhovandas has been appointed an aditional director, which appointment they request you to confirm. Messrs. Mooljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya and Kaliandas Keshavdas retiral from the board under clause 92 of the articles of association, but are eligible for re-election. The insurance of your mill buildings and contents stands at Rs. 9,98,780. You are requested to appoint auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The directors' report and the accounts were then adopted. The appointment by the directors of Mr. Runchordas Tribhovandas as an additional director was confirmed. Mr. Moolji Barbhaya and Mr. Kalliandas Keshowdas were re-elected directors. Messrs. Dwarkadas Oodhowji and Lukhmidas Girdhurdas being appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 125 each. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

The North German Lloyds and the Hamburg American Shipping Companies are about to try on some of their steamers a system of fuel consumption obtained by the use of coal dust thrown into the combustion chamber through a nozzle. It is said that a great volume of heat is given off, and that, as the air or steam supplies a superabundance of oxygen, every particle of dust is consumed, and very little smoke issues from the chimneys. The system of blowing finely-pulverised carbon by live jets of steam is adopted in many directions in Germany, and it is said to burn almost as fiercely as crude petroleum. Coal dust sells at 1s. per ton on cars, and if its efficiency for steam-raising is established, not only may steamers have cheaper fuel at their disposal, but coal-owners will be able to sell much that is at present regarded as little better than waste.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—By FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 17th October were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 15th, 10 feet 4 inches against 10 feet 2 inches on same date last year. Harvesting of kharif crops in Progress. Preparations for rabi corps continue. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Shikarpur.—River 4 feet 10 inches against 5 feet 9 inches on same date last year. Reaping of kharif corps throughout the district. Jowari slightly injured by insects in two talukas. Rabi operations progressing. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Kharif crops flourishing. Reaping in progress. Some damage by rats in four talukas. Cotton crops attacked by blight in one. Cattle in good condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Harvesting of kharif crops continues.

Thar and Parkar.—Slight damage to roie by rats in two talukas. Aaricultural stock in good condition.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 14th October 1893).—Standing crops in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock good. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Reaping of kharif crops continues. Sowing of rabi crops commenced. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kaira.—(For week ending 14th October 1893).—Standing crops in good condition. Reaping of bajri and rice progressing. Prospects good generally. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Sowing of wheat and jowari continues. Reaping of rice, bajri and kodra in progress. Standing crops in good condition. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—(For week ending 14th October 1893).—Standing crops in good condition. Bajri and rice reaping continue. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Crops healthy. Reaping of bajri and til, picking of cotton and sowing of rabi continue. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Nasik.—(For week ending 16th October 1893).—Rain for week at Nasik 1 cent, for season 35·7 inches. Rain wanted for the rabi crops and late sown bajri. Weeding of kharif crops nearly finished. Sowing of rabi crops begun. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good in Chandor and fair elsewhere.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain on 11th and 12th: total of week 0·00 inch: total to date 65·61, being 4·14 below average. Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th and 16th, 2° warm on the 13th, and *nil* on 17th. Vapour in air excessive on 11th, 13th and 14th, normal on 12th and 15th, and defective on 16th and 17th, Abnormal wind southerly on 13th and 14th and northerly on 16th: wind normal on all other days. Thunder and lightning on 11th and 12th: lightning on 13th and 14th.

Thana.—Rain for week at head-quarter station 14cents, for season 93 inches 60 cents; in talukas maximum during week in Kalyan 1 inch 60 cents, minimum in Shahapur 5 cents. Reaping of early crops in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rain maximum 3 inches 60 cents at Mangaon, minimum 4 cents at Alibag. Early crops in ear and being reaped in places. Crops, fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain everywhere, maximum 8·38 inches at Chiplun, minimum 89 cents at Mandangad. Reaping in progress.

Poona.—Rain for week at head-quarters 45 cents, for season 31 inches 9 cents; rain during week throughout the district, maximum 3 inches 34 cents at Bhimthadio minimum 30 cents at Mulshi; more rain wanted in Purnandhar taluka; rain deficent in southern part of the Sirur taluka, and petha Dhond of Bhimthadi taluka. Recent rainfall has been beneficial to standing crops. Sowing of rabi crops in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ahmednagar.—Rain for week at Nagar 45 cents, more or less rain in nine talukas, maximum in Shrigonda 1 inch 30 cents, minimum 1 cent in Sangamner; for season maximum 35 inches 78 cents in Jamkhed, minimum 19 inches 89 cents in Rahuri; week's rain beneficial to standing crops; more urgently required in Rahuri, Sangamner and Akola talukas. Sowing of jowari almost completed, of wheat and gram in progress. Bajri crops in good condition. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock good. Jowari dearer in Shevgaon and cheaper in Shrigonda, Nevasa and Rahuri talukas.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 14th October 1893).—Rain for week at Sholapur 6·38, at Barsi 2·91, at Madha 2·32, at Karmala 1·65, at Pandharpur 4·50, at Sangola 2·87 and at Malsiras 3·90 inches; for season maximum 25 inches 87 cents in Barsi, minimum 16 inches 86 cents in Malsiras. Kharif crops are in good condition. Sowing of rabi crops nearly completed. Reaping of kharif crops commenced in Sholapur, Karmala, Pandharpur and Sangola talukas. Fodder and grass sufficient. Agricultural stock good. Slight fall in the price of jowari in Pandharpur taluka.

Satara.—Rain at Satara 3 inches 95 cents, total 38 inches 16 cents; in talukas maximum 6 inches 36 cents in Karad, minimum 1 inch 96 cents in Javli. Reaping of Kharif crops commenced. Rabi sowing continues. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Heavy rain throughout the district. Crops in good condition. Fodder sufficient.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 3 inches 96 cents, total 44 inches 23 cents; varying from 1 inch 42 cents at Athni to 8 inches 92 cents in Gokak taluka during the week. Early crops doing well. Jowari and rice in ear in some places. Sowings of late crops continue. Fodder supply and agricultural stock generally good.

Dharwar.—Good rain throught the district, varying from 6 inches and 87 cents in Mugud to 2 inches 15 cents in Gadag; rain greatly beneficial to standing crops. Damage done by rats materially decreased.

Kanra.—Rain throughout the district during week, maximum 6 inches 95 cents at Kumta, minimum 1 inch 78 cents at Yellapur; at Karwar for the week 2 inches 92 cents, for the season 106 inches 91 cents. Below ghats early rice harvest progressing. Above ghats weeding nearly completed. Garden produce well. Agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Sowing of gram and wheat in progress. Reaping of bajri crops commenced.

Wadhwan.—No rain at Wadhwan. Cotton plants withering in some places for want of rain. Wheat and gram sowing commenced in few places.

Baroda.—Agricultural stock fair. Reaping of monsoon crops has commenced in the Baroda division. Standing crops in good condition everywhere except Okhamanda.

BURMA AND LUSHAI DECORATIONS.

The following is the General Order by the Government of India, dated 13th October 1893 has been published:—

MEDALS BURMA.

The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has much pleasure in announcing to the army that Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to approve of the grant of the India medal of 1854, with clasps inscribed 'Burma, 1889-92,' and 'Lushai, 1889-92,' respectively, to all troops and followers who were employed in the operations.

List of operations in Burma and the Lushai-Hills for which the India Medal with Clasps inscribed 'Burma, 1889-92,' and 'Lushai, 1889-92,' is granted.

Poukhan Expedition.—Brigadier-General G. B. Wolseley, C.B., Commanding. Clasp—'Burma, 1889-92'. Date of operation.—16th April to 16th May 1889, inclusive.

Tonhon Expedition.—Major J. E. Blundell, 1st Battalion, Hampshire Regiment. Commanding Clasp—'Burma, 1889-92'. Date of operation,—17th December 1889 to 8th April 1890, inclusive.

Thetta Column.—Captain P. M. Carnegy, 2nd Battalion 4th Captain P. M. Carnegy, 2nd Battalion 4th Gurkha Rifles, Commanding. Clasp—'Burma, 1889-92.' Date of operation.—1st to 4th January 1891, inclusive.

Chinbok Column.—Captain E. S. Hastings, D.S.O., 32nd (4th Burma) Madras Infantry, Commanding. Clasp—'Burma, 1·89-92' Date of operation.—8th January to 14th February 1894, inclusive.

Momeik Column.—Major R. E. Kelsall, afterwards Major J. H. Yule, 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, Commanding. Clasp—Burma, 1889-92.' Date of operation—27th January to 28th March 1891, inclusive.

Wuntho Field Force.—Brigadier-General G. B. Wolseley, C.B., Commanding. Clasp—Burma, 1889-92.' Date of operation.—18th February to 7th May 1891, inclusive.

Tlang-tlang Column.—Lieutenant D. E. Mocatta, 32nd Bengal Infantry, Commanding. Clasp—'Burma, 1889-92,' Date of operation.—29th March to 3rd April 1891, inclusive:

Baungshe Column.—Major R. H. Gunning, 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps. Commanding. Clasp—25th December 1891 to 29th February 1892, inclusive.

Irrawaddy Column.—Major J. H. Yule, 2nd Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, Commanding. Clasp—'Burma, 1889-92. Date of operation.—15th December 1892, inclusive.

North-Eastern Column.—Captain T. A. H. Davies, 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment. Commanding. Clasp—'Burma, 1889-92.' Date of operation.—15th December 1891 to 7th April 1892, inclusive.

Chinbok Column.—Lieutenant Ralney, Commanding. Clasp—'Burma 1889-92.' Date of operation.—1st to 20th January 1892, inclusive.

Lushai Expeditionary Force, under the command of Colonel V. W. Tregear, 9th Bengal Infantry. Clasp—Lushai, 1889-92. Date of operation.—11th January to 6th May 1889, inclusive.

Attack made by Lushais on Forts Aijal and Changsil. (Relieving force under command of Lieutenants Swinton, Cole, and Watson). Clasp—'Lushai, 1889-92'. Dates of operation.—9th September to 9th December 1890, inclusive.

Expedition under command of Captain F. P. Hutchinson against the village of Jacopa to avenge to attack of Mr. Murray. Clasp—'Lushai.'—Date of operation—20th February to 3rd March 1891, inclusive.

Expedition under command of Captain G. H. Loch in consequence of a general rising of the Eastern Lushais, commencing with the attack on a force under Mr. M'Cabe at Lalbura. Clasp—'Lushai, 1889-92.' Date of operation—1st March to 8th June 1892, inclusive.

Operations undertaken to quell a general rising of the Eastern Lushai clans. Advance of a force under Captain Shakespear [illegible] Lushai Hills. Clasp—'Lushai, 1889-92. 16th March to [illegible] May 1892, inclusive."

THE GUNBOAT INCIDENT AT BANGKOK.

The official report of the action of the French warships up the River Menam, published in Paris by the Ministry of Marine is as follows:—

"On the 13th of July, at half-past four in the evening, the Inconstant, in command of Captain Bory, and the Comete, Commander Lieutenant Dartige du Fourmet, arrived before the bar of the Menam, where the Pallas, an English cruiser, Commander Captain Macleod, and a Siamese paddle-wheel steamer were at anchor outside the bar, together with the J. B. Say, a small steamer of the Messageries Fluviales of Cochin China Company, running between Saigon and Bangkok, which was waiting for high water to enter the river.

"While the Inconstant had sent the look-out man, with Midshipman Houard, to take soundings of the bar, an officer of the Pallas went on board the former ship to inform Commander Bory that as M. Pavie, the French Minister to Siam, and two officers of the Lutin, the French gunboat anchored off Bangkok, were coming down the river it was useless to cross the bar. The Siamese harbour master, of European origin, came almost at the same time to deliver an identical message. But on this official refusing to inform him of the hour of high tide on the bar, Commander Bory sent him about his business. Shortly afterwards a steam launch brought on board the Inconstant a midshipman from the Lutin, bearer of a despatch from Admiral Humann, ordering Commander Bory, in accordance with the instructions received from Paris after his departure from Saigon, to cross the bar and proceed to an anchorage at Pakmann, as the Treaty of 1856 gave us the right to do. In truth, another despatch notifying our two gunboats to remain provisionally outside the bar had been sent from Paris subsequently to, and in accordance with, the pacific assurances given by the Siamese Legation. But the irregularities and interruptions caused by the Siamese to the transmission of our despatches to M. Pavie had prevented his last telegram from reaching him in time; thus the responsibility for the events of the 13th July rests entirely on the Government of Siam.

"Conscious of his right, Commander Bory made his arrangements for carrying out the orders he had just received, refusing to belive the Siamese would attempt to prevent his passage by force. At high water—that is to say, towards half-past six—he started the ship at ten knots, and followed by the Comete, made for the bar whither the J. B. Say had preceded them. At half-past six the hour of the short tropical twilight, as the three ships were nearing the first buoy of the bar, the fort on the West Point suddenly opened fire on the gunboats, without further warning. After standing twice the running fire from the seven twenty-one-centimetre guns forming the armament of that fort Commander Bory, who had promptly cleared for action, and run up a flag at each masthead, gave orders to begin an answer to this outrageous attack. In return for the projectiles from the fort which all overshot the vessels or fell in their rear, the ships sent out a canister shot destined to knock over the gunners. Owing to the great distance (about four thousand metres) and the fact that the low fort could scarcely be seen and that night was coming on, a more effective fire was out of the question. We have since learned that the garrison of the Siamese fort suffered a good deal. An unexpected and unlucky victim of the Siamese was the J. B. Say, which received a shot below the water line which compelled her to run aground. This little disabled vessel saw the Inconstant and Comete pass close to her, and go on their way as gallantly 'as if they were in a parade,' as M. Castelin, master of the J. B. Say, said, in his picturesque language:

"Rounding the bay our two gunboats were able to make out, by the last glimmer of light, the nature of the obstacles they had to encounter. In a line with the fireship situate within the bar, the river was blocked by some junks, strong stakes and two sunken iron vessels, the whole bound by chains. The passage left free, a width of about eighty metres, was sown with torpedoes, to be fired from a paddle-boat sheltered behind the barrier. Furthermore, the Siamese Fleet had taken position in two lines on either side of the river Just above. The Siamese ships opened fire as soon as ours hove in sight. Commander Bory felt that to get clear of this tremendous barrier it was necessary to pass as close as possible to the fireship, and this he did, leaving it only, a few metres on his left, at the same moment as a sunken torpedo exploded at a certain distance on his right. The Comete, which was following some three thousand yards behind, got through in the same happy manner. Our ships immediately had to deal with the Siamese Fleet, which received them as they passed with a sharp artillery fire. All their ships had received troops on board; they had even crowded a mass of them in lighters moored near the banks, and also behind the loopholed walls overlooking them. They were all armed with the Mannlicher eight-millimetre bore rifle of the latest pattern.

"The incidents of this naval engagement on a small scale were very brief. The current added to the speed of our guboats had, by seven o'clock, carried them past the Siamese vessels, the fire of which was far less murderous than might have been expected, owing to the approaching darkness. On board the Inconstant a six-centimetre shell exploded on one of the tops, killing Guaguen, the master carpenter, and wounding Gall, a quartermaster. Falhou, a quartermaster and Jean Jacques, a seaman, were also struck by pieces of shell or metal. On board the Comete two deaths had to be deplored, those of Allonge and Jaouen, gunners, both killed instantaneously at their guns by shots in the head. As to the damage, it was trifling, being confined to the rigging, the boats, and the bulwarks. During this short engagement the Inconstant rammed the Virben from behind, on the starboard quarter, and as she passed her the Siamese crew ran forward in affright under a salute from our musketry fire, while a shell exploded right in the middle of the vessel, and they had to run her aground to save her from sinking. The Caramation and the Raja Kuhman, struck by our missiles, and running the risk of sinking, had also to be beached. The cadet ship Thoon Khranon, from which the musketry fire which killed the two gunners of the Comete had proceeded also received a shell in hur hull.

"Under these conditions, Commander Bory did not hesitate to go up as far as Bangkok, instead of dropping anchor under the fire of the Paknam forts. At half-past seven the Inconstant and Comete steamed past the Paknam Islet, at 500 metres, and bore the brunt of the fire from the forts for five minutes, but suffered nothing therefrom. The two ships replied by a running five of melinite shells, which though difficult to direct, considering their velocity and the pitchy darkness which had set in, did, it appears, some damage in the works of the eastern fort. Between Paknam and Bangkok the Inconstant and Comete were molested only by stray shots fired from the river banks, and at half-past nine they anchored near the Lutin, in front of the French Legation. The look-out man from the Inconstant, who had been forgotten in the heat of the action on the bar, got back to the ship at mid-night."

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY THE 19TH OF OCTOBER 1893.

SUMMARY.

The barometric changes have been irregular. There has been a brisk to rapid rise in Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces and at Malegaon, and a moderate to slight rise or fall in other places. The distribution continues to be irregular, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles per hour at Ajmere and Bhuj. The maximum temperature is from 5° to 11° below the normal in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Ajmere, Jubulpore, Nagpur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum and Masulipatam, and 5° to 7° above it at Trichinopoly and Negapatam. The minimum temperature is from 5° to 11° in defect of the average at Agra, Jhansi, Jeypore, Ajmere Deesa, Neemuch, Indore, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Akola, Surat, Malegaon, Sholapur and Belgaum. The highest temperature in shade was 99° and the lowest 53°, both at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are partially clouded in the Madras Presidency, Mysore and at Calicut, Ratnagiri and Agra. Heavy rain has fallen at Trichinopoly (4·05') and light to moderate showers at Cawnpore, Goa and Masulipatam. The isobars as well as isabnormals indicate that the weather to the north-westwards of Sind in the Persian Gulf and also to the eastwards of the Coromandel Coast in the Bay is squally, rainy and unsettled. Conditions are favourable for a few scattered local showers in the Madras Presidency and the neighbourhood of Goa.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—It is impossible entirely to prevent the noxious vapours which are given off in mines and tunnels, and those who, like miners and railway operatives, have to work day after day in such vitiated atmospheres, suffer in health and strength in consequence. The chest and liver often become clogged with the products of coal combustion, necessitating great attention to the health. No remedy is more valuable for miners and the like than Holloway's Pills, as they carry off all effete matter from the blood, and heathily stimulate the liver. They are also invaluable for costive bowels and for all bilious disorders. The Ointment is a priceless remedy for piles sprains, ulcers and all manner of sores.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—October 16.

Fraser, Capt, Bo, 1st L N Lanc Regt, to rejoin, from Deolalee.
Raymond, Lieut, Bo Attached, Marine Battn, off leave.
Hickie, Capt, Bo, Ro Fuslrs, on leave, from Karachi.

October 18.

Davidson, Lieut, Bengal, Staff Corps, to rejoin, from England.

October 19.

Fair, Lieut, Bo, R E, on leave, from Kirkee.
Walker, Lieut, Bo, R A, to rejoin, from Madras.
Amesbury, Lieut, Bengal, Staff Corps, on leave, from Fort Williams.
Courtendy, Lieut, Bo, R A, on leave, from Neemuch.
Moss, Capt, Bo, 2nd Gloster Regt, on leave, from Deolalee.
Willoughby, Lieut, Bengal, 2nd B L, from leave, from England.
Macdougall, Col, Central Provinces, I S C, from furlough, from England.
Jackson, Capt, Bengal, R H A, off leave, from England.

DEPARTURES—October 16.

Walker, Lieut, Bo, Attached Marine Battn, on leave, to Matheran.
O Brien, Lt, Bo, 1st N Lanc Regt, on duty, to Deolalee.

October 18.

Jackson, Capt, Bengal, R H A, to rejoin, to Rawal Pindi.

October 19.

Barclay, Capt, Ms. Bedford Regt, on leave, to England.
Jopp, Brig-Genl, Bo, Comdg Aden Dist, on duty, to Poona.
Macdougall, Col, Central Provinces, I S C, to rejoin, to Betul.
Willoughby, Lt, Bengal, 2nd B I, to rejoin, to Bareilly.
Fisher, Lt, 3rd Bo. Cavly, from leave, to Deesa.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 20th October.

The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head Quarters.

To-day, Friday, 20th instant, 6-30 p.m.—25 pr gun drill.

Nesbit Road, Head Quarters.

To-day, Friday, 20th instant, 8-30 p.m.—25 pr gun drill.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 20th October.

1. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—No. 3483 Vol. J. Norman, to "A" Company; and No. 3484 Vol. P. P. Henriques, to "B" Company.

By Order,
(Sd.) T W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, October 19.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps:—Capt A T H Newnham, S C, Wing Officer, 10th Bo L I (offg Wing Comdr, 3rd Bo L I), for one year; and Major G C Dobbs, S C, Assist Comsy Genl, second class, for one year.

Jamadar Ghulum Husain, 24th (Baluchistan) Regt Bo Infy, is permitted to resign his Commission.

Karachi Artillery Volunteers—Second Lieut W Grant is permitted to resign his Commission.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate:—Capt W J Payton, C M G, S C, 4th Sqdn Comdr, 7th Bo Lancers, for eight months.

The undermentioned Warrant officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate; Codr H Duke, and Sub-Codr B Cosgrove, Ordnance Dept, for one year.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for nine months on private affairs:—Capt H Parkin, S C, Depy Inspr Genl of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma.

The undermentioned Warrant officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate:—Condr W Perry, Barrack Branch, Military Works Dept.

The services of Surgn-Capt J L T Jones, I M S, are placed at the disposal of Govt for employment in the Civil Dept.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Lieuts P C Searle, and H Brand, Indian Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer and Warrant officer have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Col J G Fagan, General List, Cavalry, six months, medical certificate; and Sub-Condr C Bowyer, Ordnance Dept, four months, medical certificate.

The undermentioned Warrant officer has been allowed by the Secy of State for India to retire from the Service with effect from the date specified:—Condr J Garner, Ordnance Dept, 29th Oct 1893.

Surgn-Mojor J E Ferguson, I M S, has been allowed by the Secy of State for India to retire from the Service, with effect from the 23rd Oct 1893, subject to H M's approval.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that Mr L P Walsh, C I E, was sub pro tem Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country from the 9th Augt 1893 to the 10th Sept 1893, both days inclusive.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Major T R M Macpherson, Dist Supt of Police, Poona, is allowed privilege leave for one month and eighteen days from the 8th Nov 1893.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt C A Brown, 8th Bo Infy, to be Cant Magte at Malegaon, in addition to his Military duties, vice Lieut M T Elderton, transferred.

Capt C A Brown is also appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the first class in the Nasik Dist and will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the military cantonment of Malegaon.

Mr Syad Nur-ud-Din Khan resumed charge of the office of Assist Judge and Sessions Judge of Dharwar on the 5th inst.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Rustomji Hormasji Wakharia to be a Delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases in the Parsi District Matrimonial Court at Surat vice Mr. Dinshaji Framji Naoroji, resigned.

Azam Sidhlingaya Shidaya, Head Karkun of taluka Ranebenur in the district of Dharwar, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in that district.

Azam Sadashiv Anant Chatre, acting Mahalkari of petha Murgod in the district of Belgaum, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in that district.

Azam Bhairao Laxman Belgundi, Head Karkun of taluka Parasgad in the district of Belgaum, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in that district.

Azam Shivaram Narayan Bapat, acting Head Karkun of taluka Yeola in the district of Nasik, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in that district.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Shrinivas Jivaji Bidi, Mamlatdar and second class Magte of the Dharwar Taluka in the Dharwar Dist to be a Visitor of the District Jail at Dharwar.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr A R Bonus, I C S, to act as Collr and Dist Magte, Dharwar, and Dist Registrar, Dharwar, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Dharwar District from the date of Mr J F Muir's departure until relieved by Mr Knight.

Mr R Knight, I C S, to act as Collr and Dist Magte, Dharwar, and Dist Registrar, Dharwar, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Dharwar Dist, in addition to his own duties, pending further orders.

Mr H O W G Brooke, I C S, passed an examination in Hindustani on 6th Oct 1893.

Mr H O W G Brooke, I C S, to be Assist to the Collector of Ahmednagar.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint—Mr H Mainwaring to be Divisional Forest Officer, Bijapur; and Mr T R D Bell to be Working Plans Divisional Forest Officer, Southern Circle.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn-Lieut W C Sprague, M D, to act as Medical Officer to the Kathiawar Political Agency and in charge of the West Hospital, Rajkot, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Surgn-Lieut-Col F C Barker, M D, F R C S I, or pending further orders.

Surgn-Capt M A T Collie, M B, C M, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

BY H M'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The District Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur has granted Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Narayan Kher, First Class Subordinate Judge of Sholapur, privilege leave for one month from the 6th October 1893.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

Mr R MacTier delivered over and Mr R M Phillips received charge of the office of Dist Supt of Police Ahmedabad, on the 3rd inst.

Mr J DeC Atkins, I C S, delivered over and Mr H woodward, I C S, received charge of the offices of Collr and Dist Magte and Political Agent Kaira on the 9th instant.

The following promotions of Mamlatdars are orderd vice Rao Saheb Ramchandra Ichharam appointed to audit the Agency Accounts, with effect from 22nd Sept 1893:—Rao Saheb Vithaldas Narotamdas, L C E, to be sub pro tem third Grade Mamlatdar; and Rao Saheb Annaji Ramchandra Pethe, BA, to be sub pro tem fourth grade Mamlatdar.

Central Division.

Mr. Nagappa Sidappa is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of the Satara Taluka during the absence of Rao Saheb Vinayak Narhar Dindoriker on privilege leave for one month from 28th ultimo, or until further orders.

Messrs. D. Davies and T. J. B. Thatcher respectively delivered overland received charge of the office of the Dist Supt of Police, Khandesh, on the 5th inst.

Mr. Haphizudin Jhulpkikar Ali is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of taluka Peint in the Nasik Dist during the absence of Rao Saheb V. V. Lele on privilege leave for forty days from 20th instant, or until further orders.

Croydon seems to be blest with the presence of a remarkably sensational auctioneer, some of whose feats seem worthy to vie with the traditional rostrum eccentricities of the renowned George Robins. The materials of the old Town Hall had to be sold by auction, and among the loss was "the old Police dock in which so many celebrities have stood." The auctioneer remarked that he was about to sell a curiosity in the shape of an enclosure where so many people had been dealt with judicially by Jabez Spencer Balfour and James W. Hobbs. He further enhanced the public amusement by getting into the dock, which he said was once occupied by Colonel Valentine Baker. Poor Baker Pacha! Poor "Val" Baker! Notwithstanding the subhastatorial jocularities, the dock, together with eight pieces of partitioning, only realised eight shillings.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's s s Sirdhana, 2,055 tons, Captain John Black, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, &c., with a cargo of duty paid salt and general cargo.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naderi, 1,168 tons, Captain A McAllister, arrived in harbour yesterday, from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, 206 horses, one cabin and 75 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—October 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
D&E	City of Edinburgh	2201	Frame	Liverpool	28-10	Sir C Forbes
G	Akbar	1442	Baldwin	Aden, &c.	27-10	H C Joosub
N	Altmore	1297	Watson	Havre, &c.	20-10	T Morrison

PRINCE'S DOCK HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
Brahmani	522	Budroo	Mangalore	20-10	Shepd & Co
Satrunji	547	Ahmed	C. Mandvie	19-10	do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
1	Skerryvore	2200	Chandler	London	22-10	J Mackintosh
2	Australia	2321	Tait	Liverpool	23-10	W&A Graham
4	Peninsular	2714	Baker	London	21-10	P & O Co
5	Rosetta	2039	Gadd	China	2-11	P & O Co
7	Imperatrix	2331	Nicolech	Trieste	1-11	A L S N Co
8	Vindobona	2688	Mersa	China	21-10	A L S N Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S S Java 1477 tons British India S N Co

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
19	Naderi s	MacAllister	Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	R. Rubattino s	Merello	Genoa, &c.
	Henry Bolckow s	Hardcastle	Persian Gulf.
	Sirdhana s	Black	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Lady Havelock, for Colombo.
" Kapurthala, for Karachi, &c.
" Imperatrix, for Trieste, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
15	Nerbudda s	Anderson	Bombay, Oct 3.
	Culna s	Stewart	Penang, Oct 4.
	Wing Sang s	Croix	Hongkong, Sept 30.
	Cutch Merchant sp.	Abdurahman	Muscat, Sept 8.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 15.—Steamer Siam, and ship Champion.

DAILY EXPORTS.—October 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—70 bales wool, Corsey Kessowjee; 15 bales wool M Laljee; 20 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co; 9 bales wool; H Munjee; 59 bales wool, Cooverjee Vussonjee; 6 bales piece goods, C Macdonald and Co; 225 cwts coir yarn, L Manockchand; 60 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—25 cwts peacock feathers, C Sorabjee; 17 bales skins, T S Mamed and Co; 4 bales hides, C Byramjee and Sons; 8 cwts peacock feathers, B Sheriff; 10 cwts peacock feathers, D Mowjee; 6 cwts peacock feathers, P Damjee; 45 bales skins, and 4,000 cwts linseed, W and A Graham and Co; 1,600 cwts wheat bran, O Martin and Co; 25 cwts Colombo root, N Mianee; 10 cases indigo, M Jessasing; 84 cases indigo, The Bombay Co; 6 cwts fishmaws, A Mogjee; 15 bales skins, H C Hajee Guneo; 22 bales skins, H M Aba; 15 bales skins, O H Hassom; 8 bales skins, H T H Gunee; 80 cwts gum, F Jamnadas; 20 cases indigo, L Asoodamool; 23 cases indigo, T Loomidaram; 31 cases indigo, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 15 cwts fishmaws, K M Jetha; 8 cwts fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

Skerryvore s—15 bales skins, M Shapoorjee and Co; 22 bales cotton and woollen carpets, A M Goolam Hoosein; 25 cwts India rubber, F Heyer; 200 boxes wet dates, Sorabshah and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Altmore s—100 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 400 cwts horns, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—1,980 cwts gingellyseed, and 990 cwts castorseed, John Fachiri.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Sirdhana s—357 bales cotton, R Lachimandas; 29 bales cotton, R Lachimandas.

Huzura s—134 bales cotton, R Lachimandas; 500 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Vindobona s—125 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 500 cwts onion, The Onion Co; 28 bales twist, Tata and Sons; 250 bales twist, K Hurmundrai.

Ravenna s—3½ chests opium, Tata and Co; 6 chests opium, L Chuttoo; 1 chest opium, E Noordin and Co; 32 chests opium, T Luchminarayen; 8 chests opium, H A Esmail; 30 chests opium, H A Ismall and Co; 13 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon; 25½ chest opium, S N Tata and Co; 9 chests opium, Hurmookhraj; 13 chests opium, J Moolchand.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Raninna s—28 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 77 chests opium, Tata and Co; 76 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 27 chests opium, G Shingania; 2½ chests opium, S Khetsidas; 15 chests opium, S N Talati; 8½ chests opium, K Oodeymool; 12 chests opium, T Sitaram; 23 chests opium, J Moolchand; 53 chests opium, T Luchminarain.

FOR KOBE.

Vindobana s—114 bales twist, Thos G Hill and Co.

OCTOBER 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—60 bales wool, B Hurbhum; 20 bales wool A Jaffer.

City of Edinburgh s—195 cwts coir yarn, L Maneckchand.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—8 cases nutmegs, and 17 cwts China cubebs, M L Assoo; 150 cwts ajmaseed, 75 cwts sowaseed, and 300 cwts barley, Vasonjee Gopal; 30 cwts myrabollams, O Martin and Co; 2,001 cwts myrabollams, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 34 cwts fishmaws, R Fazul; 26 cwts fishmaws, M L Khutow and Co; 23 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 8 peacock feathers, J M Rehimtoola.

Skerryvore s—145 cwts olibanum, P Jafferbhoy; 8 bales China silk waste, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—9 pots rosa oil, H M E and M Jaffer.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—815 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—200 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Huzura s—324 bales cotton, R Lachimondas.

FOR HONGKONG.

Vindobana s—3 bales twist, K Hurnundrai; 1 pot sandalwood oil, M Cassombhoy and Co.

DISCOVERY IN A CAVE NEAR BATH.

The singular discovery of the skeleton of a woman in a small cave at Hampton Down, near Bath, has excited considerable interest in the neighbourhood. The remains were first discovered by two lads of Bath College, who gave information to the police, by whom they were removed on Saturday. They were in a small cave, in which there was not room for a man to stand, and the entrance to which was obscure and very small. The remains, which were covered carefully with large stones, are destitute of flesh except that a portion of the scalp, with light brown hair upon it, adhered to the skull. There would seem to be little doubt that a foul murder has been committed. Upon one side there is a severe fracture, a portion of the bone being indented. The body, or rather the skeleton, was lying upon the right side, the left leg being uppermost, crossed over the right, and doubled up. The right leg appeared to be extended, and the arms were tucked up towards the body. Only shreds of clothing were found, and nothing to make identification possible. In the cave were the remains of a portion of a dress improver. Upon the feet of the skeleton were neatly-made shoes in a fair state of preservation. The remains were collected by the police in a sack and removed to Bathampton, where an inquest will be held to-day by the Coroner for North Somerset, Mr. S. Craddock. The investigations of the police have brought to light the fact that about two years ago there were found upon the Down, in the neighbourhood of the cave, a small gold watch and chain, a pair of cuffs, and a handkerchief, the two last-named being bloodstained. The individual who found them, instead of handing the articles over to the police, allowed the watch to be raffled for at the Exeter Inn, Southgate-street, Bath. It has since passed through two or three persons' hands, but has been traced and recovered by the police. The chain they have not succeeded in recovering, but, strange to say, the cuffs and handkerchief had been kept by the finder in the condition in which they were found. They are also now in the possession of the detectives. The handkerchief, it may be mentioned, is edged round with lace an inch wide. The number of the watch is 57,080, and the case is of 14-carat gold. Whether these articles can in any way be identified with the skeleton discovered remains to be seen, and much will, of course, depend upon the medical opinion expressed at the inquest as to the length of time the body had probably been in the cave. The spot is an exceedingly lonely one, save during the summer months, when it is much frequented by picnic parties.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Sooting Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF COAL ASHES.

By order of H. A. Acworth, Esq., C. S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., at the Love-Grove Pumping Station, Worlee, a quantity of coal ashes.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, October 20, 1893.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 20th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c.

1 case green cambrics.
1 ,, white mulls.
1 ,, white brocades.
2 ,, colored scarves.
1 ,, colored book muslin.
1 ,, satin checks and stripes.
5 ,, bleached yarn.
2 bales Turkey-red twist.
On account and at the risk of Runchordas Valjee—
D H C—R V—460-61—2 cases pine apple cloth.
On account and at the risk of the Indentor, Rampurtab Sivnarayen—
R A—4662-701—1 bale green cambrics, 20 by 26 yards.
R A—4670-719—1 ,, orange ,, 19 by 25 ,,
R A—4732-120—1 bale orange and lemon jaconets, 39 by 18 yards.
R A—4793-108—1 bale orange and lemon jaconets, 44 by 18 yards.

AT 2 P.M.

2 English terrier pups—
The property of a gentleman.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, October 20, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF SARRIE DOPATTAS, AND EMBROIDERED SATIN.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Pooranchand and Purmesrodass, of Cawnpore—

H C C 114 261-63, 267-69, 271-73 } 9 cases each 100 sarrie Dopattas 50" by 90" excluding fringes.
H P V 1458 1 ,, 3 tins 37 ps. embroidered satin, 17½ inches.
1461 1 ,, 3 ,, 36 ,, ,, ,, ,,
1451 1 ,, 3 ,, 36 ,, ,, ,, ,,
1452 1 ,, 3 ,, 36 ,, gold brocade flowered satin, 16¼ inches.
1457 1 ,, 3 ,, 36 ,, embroidered satin 16¼ inches.
1462 1 ,, 3 ,, 36 ,, ,, ,, ,,
H C C 148 230-244, 255,264,270, 274 } ,, each 100 sarrie Dopattas 50" by 90" excluding fringes.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 folding-harmonium.
1 D. B. hammerless 12-bore top lever gun in case.
2 single-barrel muzzle-loading guns.
6 batteries and 3 jars of solution.
By order of Messrs. Sorabshah and Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Perozshaw Dhunjibhoy—
5 cases pan-washers.
On account and at the risk of Abdoolcadar Allibhoy—
1 case John Mitchell's steel-pens.
73 reams creamlaid foolscap.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome double-seated brougham.
1 strong second-hand landau.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong serviceable dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On SATURDAY, the 18th day of November, at 4 p.m., the properties described in the schedule below will be sold by Public Auction, on the premises, by the undersigned, by order of the surviving mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Hamabai, widow of Sulaman Aba, and Ashbai, daughter of Sulaman Aba, the heirs of the late Sulaman Aba, the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application to be made to Messrs Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, Solicitors, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SCHEDULE.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of foras leasehold land, situate on the Clark Road, Byculla, in the registration district of Bombay, and bounded on the west by the Circle, on the north by the Arthur Road, on the south by the Clark Road, and on the east partly by the land hereinafter described, and partly by leasehold land belonging to Haroon Mahomed, and which said premises forms part of the land assessed under Collector's old No. 91, new No. 13,97 old Survey No. 375, new Servey No. al-3424.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold foras land, situate on the Arthur Road, on the Byculla Flats, in the registration district of Bombay, and bounded on the north by the Arthur Road, on the west by the piece of land above described, and on the south and east by the leasehold land belonging to Haroon Mahomed, and which said piece of land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 91, new No. 13,597 old Survey No. 575, new Survey No. la-3424, both of which said premises admeasuring together 800 square yards more or less, together with the dwelling-house or bungalows standing upon the said pieces of land.—Dated this 18th day of October 1893.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, October 20, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 13, Medows Street, Fort, the stock-in-trade of Messrs. T. Phillimore and Co., Confectioners, consisting of tables, chairs, cupboards, counters, hanging gas lamps, a handsome nearly new walnut wood cottage piano, by Rose and Co.

The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 powerful bay waler, aged, quiet in saddle and harness.
1 strongbuilt pony cart, with a chesnut pony and harness.
1 handsome glass-fronted miniature office brougham in good order.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 strong-built victoria, with removeable coach-box.
1 handsome strong-built landau.
1 handsome strong chesnut Arab, 14-3, 8 years old, quiet in saddle and harness, suitable for Cavalry charger.

AUCTION SALE OF BONE-CRUSHING MILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Frere Bunder, two bone-crushers and a distintegretor, together with a large teakwood corrugated iron shed, coal, tubs, coal crab winch, cob wheels, platform scale, weighing scale and weights, pulleys, large iron chains, galvanized sheets, &c.

The above is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

On SATURDAY, the 28th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the old Resident Surgeon's bungalow, in the compound of the European General Hospital, opposite to Mr. Vurjeevandass Madowdass's house, at Frere Road, Fort, the superb household furniture, designed and executed to order by "John Roberts and Co.," and consists of complete suites for drawing, dinning and bed rooms of the best make and workmanship, covered in silk tapestry and fabrics of the finest quality, superb and most elegant electroplated ware, very handsome China and porcelain ware of rich quality, a nice large handsome carpet, very handsome Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, with handsome silk and lace shades, one handsome strong English-built landau suitable for single or pair by "Kinross," a handsome strong E. B. glass-fronted miniature brougham, one well-bred chestnut waler horse, very fast and showy, one handsome strong bay waler cob, fast and showy, both going in double and single harness, one pair of very handsome high bred grey Arab horses, 14-2) high, 5 years old, goes well in single and double harness, sets of patent leather single and double harness, 1 Buffalow, with calf, a large Rangoon teakwood corrugated iron shed, &c. &c., the property of Mr. HORMASJI NUSSERWANJI VAKEEL, owing to his family returning to Hyderabad.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view six days before the sale.

The property of another gentleman—

1 handsome strong English-built mail phaeton, by Windower, of Longacree, in very good order.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GOOOS DEPOT, WARI BUNDER.

On TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 pm, Messrs BENNETT and Co are instsucted to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, &c.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, October 20, 1893.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE.......................... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
AGENTS WANTED

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!
MR. J. CAVANAGH, one of the Oldest Shippers in the Trade, begs to inform the Public of Bombay and Western India, that he will arrive in Bombay about the middle of October, in the S. S. "TIME," with 250 First-class HORSES. Among the lot are a lot of Thoroughbreds, some of the well-known W. P. Horses for Commotion, and other Well-bred Horses. Also a few Well-bred Ponies, Carriage Pairs, &c., &c.

TO
COMMANDERS, OWNERS, AND AGENTS OF VESSELS
NAVIGATING BY CHRONOMETERS.
MARCKS & Co., Ld., undertake
CHRONOMETER REPAIRS,
CHRONOMETER CLEANING,
CHRONOMETER RATINGS.
They employ the best and most skilful European labour only, and we believe they are the only Firm this side of India on which the utmost reliance can be placed for perfection and accuracy of work in this Department.
☞ CHRONOMETERS on hand, Ready Rated, for Hire or Sale.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
CHRONOMETER,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!
A SHIPMENT of AUSTRALIAN HORSES selected by the well known Importer, C. G. BALDOCK, to land at Bombay the first week in November, consisting of Well-bred Carriage Pairs up to 16 hands 3 in. high, weight carrying Cobs, first-class Hacks and Chargers; also some Well-broken single Harness Horses, and a few firstclass Polo Ponies.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMP ERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 16.
ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Sixteen Rupees.
YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate..................	3	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4	0

Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
(ESTABLISHED 1870.)
Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, 25 Lakhs.
FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.
OPEN TO ALL CLASSES OF CHRISTIANS.
SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.
RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.
A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives
For REPORT and RULES, etc., Apply to—
SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
1, GRANT'S-LANE, CALCUTTA.

HENRY HISCOCKS.
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
HAS the best located Bakery in Bombay and supplies the principal Clubs and Hotels.
Special Cottage Loaves, 8 to the Rupee.
Superfine Loaves, 12 per Rupee.
Sweet Brown, 12 per Rupee.
Whole Meal, do. do.
Vienna Bread, made to order.
Superior Pastry Flour, 3 Annas a lb.
Bombay Flour, 1¼ Anna a lb.
Decorticated Wheat (excellent for porridge), 2 Annas per lb.
Christening, Birthday, and Wedding Cakes, at moderate rates.
Up-country Orders Promptly attended to.
Entirely under English management.
N.B.—Bread supplied daily to Bandora.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions or Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 19.

A DECLINE of ¼ per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 98 1/8; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 107¾; and the market rates of discount were reduced 1/8 per cent. both on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 1 3/8 and 2 1/8 per cent., respectively. About £150,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England. The price of Bar Silver advanced 1-16d. to 33¾d.; but Rupee Securites were unaltered at £65 15-16. In New York the price of the metal was still nominal, demand Exchange on London having declined ¼ cent to 4·84½ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 25,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 73·45 cents per oz. Braziers' Copper was 10s. lower in London, at £51 per ton. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 98¼; Paris Exchange on London was a centime higher, at fes. 25·17.

The Indian Council made no allotments of Bills or Wire Transfer again yesterday. It is announced thal 40 lakhs will be allotted next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2 15-16d.

Bombay Linseed was quoted in London yesterday at 43s. per 416lbs. cif., Sellers, shipment to Dunkirk, this and or next month.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having been large at 20,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. With the exception of that for "Fair" Brown Egyptian, which was 1-16d. higher, at 5 3-16d. per lb., all spot quotations were unaltered; but American Arrivals were 1-16d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 37-64d. for October deliveries, and 4 39-64d. for February-March. The day's Imports were 2,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady.

There was no change in the value of spot Cotton in New York yesterday, at 8 9-16 cents; but January Futures were 3 points lower, at 8·42 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 54,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between this season's figures for the new crop and those in the two years preceding.

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Wednesday's Receipts.	54,000	35,000	43,000
Four days' do. ...	197,000	182,000	263,000
Since 1st September.	1,023,000	1,024,000	1,663,000

Here, the feeling has remained quiet, and prices of Cotton have declined Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. There has, however, been a good euquiry from exporters to-day, and transaction on their account have reached 2,450 bales, consisting of 1,000 bales of old Karanja, at Rs. 190; 500 Karanja Ginned at Rs. 205; 200 Barsee, at Rs. 202; 150 Bhagalkote, at Rs. 178¼; and 100 Damergaum, at Rs. 200, all ready old stuff; and contracts for 500 bales of "Fully Good" Julgaum of the new crop, for January delivery, at Rs. 201 per candy; while the Mills have taken only 150 Khangaum, at Rs. 192; 50 Mulkapore, at Rs. 178; and 50 Dhulia, at Rs. 159 per candy.

To-day's advices by wire from the districts report a fall of over an inch of rain at Agra and Cawnpore, in the Bengal circle, and a further fall of half to 1¼ inch in several districts of the Oomrawuttee, circle, since the beginning of the week; but in the latter circle the weather was clearing up, and only slight damage was expected. Over the rest of the Cotton area fine weather had continued to prevail.

WHEAT.—This market has become dull, and prices have given way to the extent of half-an-anna per cwt., only a small export business having been reported. We now quote:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.....	Rs.	4-0-6	per cwt.
Do. 85 ,, ...	,,	3-15-6	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi..............	,,	4-0-6	,,
Red Delhi........................	,,	3-13-3	,,
Hard Yellow.....................	,,	4-2-6	,,
Red Ahmedabad	,,	3-13-6	,,
Hard Red	,,	3-11-0	,,

SEEDS have remained quiet in tone, with only a small business doing by shippers, prices being unchanged for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton..................................	761	bales.
Wheat..................................	8,032	cwts.
Linseed	2,811	,,
Rapeseed	4,272	,,
Gingelly...............................	2,321	,,
Poppyseed..............................	675	,,
Groundnuts	941	,,
Castorseed	2,529	,,
Rice.....................................	2,611	,,

The Banks, and Freight, Stock, and Share Markets have been closed to-day for the *Dussera* holiday.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 19.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Communication with Santa Catharina Brazil suspended.
Communication with Equador interrupted.
Mauritius and Madagascar mail closes at Durban at 9 a m. on Friday, the 20th instant.
Reunion, Mauritius and Madagascar mail via Zanzibar closes at Aden at or about 10 a.m., on the 23rd instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 19th October, 1893.

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	18	7	25 p.m.	19	44
Teheran	19	12	52 p.m.	...	39
Suez	19	3	p.m.	...	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 19th October, 1893.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta.........	1	38	...	4
,, Kurrachee	...	14	...	1
,, Madras	...	21	...	2

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 18th October, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah..............................	29·838
Temperature of the Air..	79·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·2
Dew Point	70·6
Relative humidity of Air...	0·747
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	81·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)....................	74·1
General Directions of wind* ....ESE, WNW, NW, N.	
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	186

* From midnight to midnight.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 14th October, 1893:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	1,49,451	4,04,921	5,602	5,59,974
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 miles ..	..	..	..	5,97,669

Decrease ....Rs. 37,695

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 18.

10 p.m.	77·4

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19.

6 a.m.	73·3
10 a.m.	79·2
2 p.m.	83·8
4 p.m.	83·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHISHOLM—October 14, at Quilon, the wife of Elward C Chisholm, of a son.
RICE—October 3, at Calcutta, the wife of W Ryan Rice, Nurpur Factory, Jungypore, of a daughter.
PIGGOTT—October 9, at Budaun, the wife of T C Piggott, of a daughter.
URE—October 16, at McNicholl's Road, Chetput, the wife of William Ure, of a son.

DEATHS.

FRANKLAND—October 12, at Coconada, Retired Sub-Engineer, P W D, Conductor H Frankland, Chairman, Municipal Council, Coconada.
MURTRIE—October 16, at the residence of her father, Mr J T Greatorex, Hall's Road, Egmore, Maria Jane, the dearly beloved wife of Mr D J Murtrie, Postal Department, Rangoon.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1893.

A SUGGESTIVE article on the Khyber Pass, —through which Sir Mortimer Durand will presently return with the results of his negotiations with the Amir in his portfolio—has been opportunely contributed to the *Nineteenth Century* by Mr. Spencer Wilkinson. This gentleman, who is an accomplished military critic, collaborated with Sir Charles Dilke in the work on the Imperial Defences, published a short time since. In that volume the general problem of the defence of the North-West frontier was treated with considerable fulness, and in the main from the point of view from which Lord Roberts is understood to regard it. Such being the case, it was to be expected that Mr. Wilkinson would regard the Khyber, and the more difficult country to which the Khyber leads, chiefly from the standpoint of a military engineer desirous of seeing physical obstacles reduced to a minimum by the construction of a railway, so as to render communication easy, and facilitate the provisioning of any army that may be required to act beyond the frontier. This is not, of course, the standpoint from which Lord Chelmsford, and other general officers who think with him, would regard the problem. They would prefer, if it were possible, to add to the natural difficulties of the country beyond the Indian frontier, and would certainly deprecate any proposals for smoothing the way or abridging the distance between India and a possible enemy. We have no desire to assume the responsibility of deciding between two schools of military experts. It is the humbler function of the publicist to see that each opinion has a fair hearing and that the importance of the points at issue shall be fully understood. On this difficult question, as on most others, there is room for honest differences of opinion, and there is a good deal to be said on both sides. It may even be that to a certain extent both sides are in the right, and that while under certain circumstances a forward policy may be the more prudent, under other conditions Fabian tactics may be at once the most daring and the most successful. The capacity of deciding on what is opportune in war, is of far greater value than the finest theories that leave no room for the unexpected, which, according to the proverb, is that which usually happens. Mr. Wilkinson had the advantage of being permitted to personally inspect the Khyber Pass last December, Colonel Warburton, the Political Officer, who has charge of that region, accompanying him throughout its whole extent. As a rule, the Pass is closed by the Political Agency against all Europeans, and, therefore, very little is known of its topography. The Political Agent is the pay-master of the Afridi tribes dwelling in the fastnesses around. These wild and fierce mountaineers have held their own against all-comers, levying toll without much reference to the amount on all caravans traversing the Pass. They have been induced to lease this right of toll to the British Government, in consideration of a rent paid regularly, which relieves them from the trouble of collecting their revenue arms in hand. The Khyber Rifles are recruited from the tribes—a very fine corps, which provides escorts for the caravans, and guards the Pass on the days of the week that it is open to traffic. The tribes retain their independence, which includes the right of private war, without which they would find life in the hills very monotonous. It is their tennis and badminton, and they could not live without it. For the convenience of the caravans an excellent road has been made through the Khyber, the hill people being quite willing to earn an honest penny by working on it. The pay of the men forming the Rifle Corps finds its way to the villages, and the population begins "to grow accustomed to a sort of respect for British authority."

Before visiting the KhyberMr. Wilkinson, of course, had to stop at Peshawur, which he not inaptly terms the Ultima Thule of British India. The native city, which is walled, with a high citidel, stands up above the curious fretwork of high scaffolding surmounting the roofs of the houses of mud or sun-dried brick, in which the eighty thousand inhabitants live, appears to have had a weird effect on Mr. Wilkinson. When he entered the gate with a native interpreter, he was the only European within the walls:—"Everyone looks at you. There is no staring and no rudeness, but you feel the eyes. The looks of the first half a-dozen men you pass, as they sit in their shops or stand in the street, give you a new and strange sensation. You straighten yourself and hold your head up with a resolve, of which you are hardly conscious till afterwards, that if a knife is plunged into your back you will not flinch. The eyes about you suggest that if there were no cantonment, no others to ask for an account of you, your throat would be cut and your corpse thrown away, and that the people in the street would look on without moving. You immediately feel that there is a responsibility in being an Englishman. You are representative of your race, and all that you do and say must be worthy of the position. The first duty is to not mind the eighty thousand people in Peshawur nor anything they may do. Those first five minutes in the Peshawur bazaar reveal to you the secret of British power in the East. It is impossible without utter fearlessness." In a note the writer states that he had seen the same expression, and had the same feeling resulting from it at Multan and Lucknow. Each of these cities having been the scene, and bearing the marks of a bitter conflict, but he was not much surprised, but he was startled "to observe the same expression, unmistakeable, on the faces of Bengalis at Calcutta." These statements are in themselves so startling that it may be worth inquiring whether they were founded on a right interpretation of the look—admittedly not a staring or a rude look—which gave Mr. Wilkinson a new and strange sensation. Every eye in Peshawur is without doubt, fixed upon a European, who is as rare a sight in that frontier town as would be that of an Oriental in Carlisle or Berwick. But it is only curiosity, combined with business. Had Mr. Wilkinson not stiffened his back so as to receive the plunge of a knife without flinching, he would have been addressed by more than one of the owners of the inquiring black eyes, with a view to a transaction in Russian tea services imported from Central Asia (but made in Birmingham), Bokhara silks, curious sabres from the Khanates or murderous looking knives from the Khyber, which would cut down a camel. Had he submitted to a very moderate amount of overcharge he would have no longer felt those eyes; he would have received very civil thanks and offers of further service. Who but Mr. Wilkinson has been startled by the fierce looks of the wayfarers in the streets of Calcutta? Even during the riots there was no such note of fierce implacable hate in the eyes of the Hindu or Mussulman in Bombay.

But we must get into the mountains. The writer rather happily figures the Khyber, as a small gate and a very long and difficult lane—through an outer wall of mountains 5,000 feet high, leading into the plain of Jellahabad which is separated in its turn from another great inclosure—the tableland of Kabul. He asks the reader to place three basins just touching each other and break down the ridges a little where they touch, and call the middle basin Jellahabad, the left hand or western one Kabul, and that on the right hand or to the east Peshawur. The city of Peshawur is in a plain, walled in all round by rocky and barren hills, some fifteen miles distant. The broken down rim between Peshawur and Jellahabad is the Khyber range, a mass of hills five thousand feet high and twenty miles through from basin to basin. Between the Jellahabad and Kabul basins are fifty miles of the Kurd—Kabul, and Karkacha mountains, and except at the broken down rims the mountains all round the second basin are altogether impassable. The Kabul traffic with India must pass through the Jellahabad Valley and through the Khyber Pass. The Amir rules the Jellahabad basin, as the British rule that of Peshawur, the mountains between being the country of the Khyber tribes. The journey up the Khyber, which was made in dog-carts, is described by Mr. Wilkinson as carrying him through the most rough and tumble down hills he had ever seen, the strata standing bold upright and the hills carved out of them. The road has been engineered with great skill: one place where the sides of the gorge are only twenty feet apart it has been cut into the side of the cliff. But though a lady's brougham might drive from Peshawur to Landi Khana at the Afghan end of the Khyber the defile is still practically impassable for a military force. In Mr. Wilkinson's opinion, a vigorous defence, with the tribes in its favour, would close the Khyber against any advance in either direction. The distance from Peshawur to Kabul is one hundred and seventy miles. The writer argues that every mile that is covered by a railway will bring India nearer in every sense to Kabul. The Amir and his people would, then, have a better chance of understanding the Indian Government. These advantages being appreciated in India the Khyber country has been "reconnoitred for a railway line. The Pass itself is not suitable, the descent to Landi Khana being altogether too steep. It is proposed to follow the course of the Kabul river; the rails once laid down to Dakka could be easily carried across the plain to Jellahabad, which is eighty miles from Peshawur, and only ninety from Kabul. The Suf-ed-Koh form a wall 12,000 to 15,000 feet high on the southern side of the Jellahabad basin and gigantic mountains stretching away to the north wall in that side. The small passes through the western wall are incomparably more formidable than the Khyber; it was in there, and not in the Khyber Pass that the army retreating from Kabul was massacred in 1842. Here we come to the pith, and if we may venture to say to the purport and object of the article:—"Some of my friends think that the best plan for the defence of the north-west frontier would be to hold a fortified position on those hills connected by railway with Peshawur. A British force there would be two or three marches from Kabul, the centre of Afghan life and trade and the nucleus of all the communications in the country. Nothing could be better, provided the Afghans were agreeable." There is the rub. The writer admits, what indeed no one can forget that the railway passing through such a country would be absolutely at the mercy of the hill clans. What then is the use of arguing that th dislike to the railway is only cherished by the Amir and by the Mullahs. It is perfectly useless to tell these influential personages that a railway "Europeanises or Anglicises a country." They would much rather Afghanise India, and they would certainly find means to Afghanise the railway.

SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE, having given instructions at Azamgarh in August last for the formation of local committees of leading Hindus and Mahomedans, with a view to restoring peace and good feeling between the two communities in that district, the Commissioner of the Gorakhpur Division, Mr. H. F. Evans, has been requested by Mr. J. J. D. La Touche, Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-West Provinces, to proceed to Azamgarh, and, where possible without inconvenience, assist the committees to commence their operations. It is suggested that such Committees when formed should take up the case of each town or village separately, and arrive at an agreement regarding the custom hitherto obtaining, and induce the communities to abide by such custom. In case of failure to bring about an agreement, it should be reported to the local Magistrate for his information, and such action as he may think fit to take. In case of agreement the Magistrate will abide by and enforce the Committee's decision, as, it is stated, the principle of the Government is to adhere to custom in these matters and forbid innovation. Where Committees disagree as to the prevailing custom, the facts are to be laid before the Magistrate, and he is empowered to decide after due enquiry what is the custom. This is undoubtedly an equitable arrangement, and affords promise of a fair basis on which to bring about an understanding that will diminish the chances of trouble between the communities. Sir Charles Crosthwaite is persuaded that if the leading members will follow his advice a practical solution of the difficulty will be arrived at. In response to the appeal, a large body of gentlemen have come forward and have already met and expressed their willingness to endeavour to put an end to the ill-feeling which has arisen between the two sects in the Azamgarh district. Judging from the prompt manner in which the leading members of both communities have responded to Sir Charles Crosthwaite's invitation, there is every probability of a practical result from the deliberation of the Committees.

THE latest detailed information of the operations of H. M. S. Blanche on the East Coast of Africa show that that vessel made a flying visit early in September to Kismayu, where happily the town was found to be still safe. Mr. Farrant, the agent of the I. B. E. A. Company, accompanied by Count Lovatelli, paid a visit to the gun-boat, and confirmed the rumour as to the mutiny of fifty-four of the Hyderabad men and the capture and destruction of the fort on Turkey Hill by the Somalis. Kismayu was attacked, but after three hours' hard fighting the Somali were driven off. At that time the position of the two Englishmen, Captain Tritton and Mr. Macdougall, on board the s. s. Kenia on the Juba river, was considered dangerous, and the Somalis were expected to attack the vessel when H. M. S. Blanche arrived. Count Lovatelli offered to guide a rescue party, and on a call for volunteers, thirty-eighty men were mustered to make the attempt, in face of one hundred and fifty rifles and six hundred spearmen. The men were commanded by Lieutenant Lewes, and on arrival at Turkey Hill they gallantly stormed and retook the fort. The rescue party after a plucky march embarked on the s.s. Kenia, where they found both Captain Tritton and Mr. Macdougall, thoroughly worn out after ten days' watching and in momentary expectation of attack. It was decided to steam up the Juba and strike an immediate blow at one of the nearest hostile villages, where it was expected the rebels were likely to be. The village of Magarada was shelled and destroyed, and on landing a force of thirty men the villages of Hajualli and Hajowen were taken. These villages are populous places and hitherto have been an effectual bar to traffic up and down the Juba river. The inhabitants are credited with being a bad lot, who exist merely by plundering dhows and canoes, and the lesson administered appears to have been a wholesome one. The opinion is freely expressed that the action of Lieut. Lewes has, in all probability, rendered a large puuitive expedition unnecessary.

THE cold weather, a correspondent writes, set in at Poona on the 18th instant, after a depressive week of transition. The same may be said of Bombay, where several days of depressing heat were succeeded on Monday night by a change, which sent the thermometer down to 74. It has been 75° every morning since. On the ghauts at Lanauli and Khandalla the weather is cold and dry, the thermometer in the evenings going to 74° and during the nights below 70°. Beyond Darjeeling the cold weather has set in with great severity. This points to an early and severe cold weather season.

CAPTAIN C. A. BROWN, 8th Bombay Infantry, is appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Malegaon, vice Lieutenant M. T. Elderton.

MAJOR T. R. M. MACPHERSON, District Superintendent of Police, Poona, has been granted leave for one month and eighteen days.

MR. H. O. W. G. BROOK, I.C.S., is appointed Assistant Collector of Ahmednagar.

MR. M. MAINWARING is appointed Divisional Forest Officer, Bijapur.

MR. T. R. D. BELL is to be Working Plans Divisional Forest Officer, Southern Circle.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT W. C. SPRAGUE, M.D., will act as Medical Officer to the Kathiawar Political Agency, and in charge of the West Hospital, Rajkot.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN M. A. T. COLLIE, M.B., C.M., has been allowed to return to duty.

MR. F. A. Dashwood, acting Executive Engineer, Ratnagiri and Kolaba District, is confirmed in that appointment.

CHPTAIN C. A BROWN, is appointed First Class Magistrate in the Nassick District.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Himalaya, with the outward English Mails of the 13th instant, left Suez at noon yesterday.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 17th October was 459, giving a death-rate of 26·51, per annum per thousand as against 31·63 the corresponding period of last year, and 30·50 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 103 died from fevers; 1, small-pox; 1, measles; 60, phthisis; 1, cholera; 56, diseases of the nervous system; 82, affections of the respiratory organs; 17, diarrhœa; 9 dysentery; 40, still-born; 29, old age and debility; 5, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Buddhist or Jain, 17; Brahmin, 27; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 205; Hindu outcaste, 42; Musalman, 108; Parsee, 21; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 17; Eurasian, 3; European, 6; Negro-African, 2; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 283 as against 318 the corresponding period of last year, and 330 the average over the past five years.

A SOMEWHAT sensational suit is now pending in the Madras High Court wherein a dancing girl named Krishnammal seeks to recover from Mr. T. V. Ponnusawmy Pillay, late third Judge of the Small Cause Court, Madras, the sum of Rs. 2,045, the value of jewels which she alleges belong to her, but of which she kad been wrongfully deprived by the defendant on the plea that they belonged to his deceased brother, T. V. Doraisawmy Pillay, with whom the plaintiff had been living for years. As Mr. Ponnusawmy Pillay is now residing at Erode and his attendance personally could not be enforced, the High Court issued a Commission for the examination *viva voce* of that gentleman by the District Munsiff of Erode. This was done last Saturday, Mr. B. R. Krishnasami Iyengar, B.A., B.L., vakil, High Court, appearing for the plaintiff, and a local pleader for the defendant.

THE recent Railway Conference at Simla put it on record that the circumstances of India railways vary so much, that it is impossible to fix passenger fares which shall be applicable to all lines; but that a third-class fare of two pice per mile was sufficiently low for ordinary purposes; special traffic, such as that of pilgrims or planters' coolies, being dealt with at the option of the railway concerned. The Conference further recommended that when a new railway joined an older line, it should not be compelled to agree to a joint station, but should, if desired, have separate coaching and goods booking arrangements of its own. This seems a sensible recommendation, says a contemporary, after the experience gained by several of the railways which have been built of late years.

WE all know the historical remark concerning the "stupendous industry" of one William Shakespeare. The *Daily News* this morning states that M. Victorien Sardou has on hand the plot and bare outline of about 250 pieces that are still waiting to be written. Fifty have already received titles. The plots are all methodically arranged in leather cases, and carefully docketed and indexed. Most of them, he admits, he will never live to write, for life would not be long enough. Whenever he gets an idea he jots it down, and amplifies it at his leisure. Sometimes it is a story, or perhaps a mere passing remark that he hears in conversation; sometimes it is a newspaper report that is the seed that germinates in his mind. Before sitting down to write a play, M. Sardou has it all prepared in a scenario, down to the smallest detail. Everything is settled in his mind, and then, when he feels the inclination to write upon him, he can peg away without fear of being brought to a standstill by some difficulty. Like Mr. Gilbert in England, the author of "Patrie" is a master of the art of scenic effect, and is, in fact, his own stage-manager. M. Sardou is dictator even in such matters as the actresses' dresses, which, he holds, must be appropriate, and must harmonise with the colour of the stage furniture. "If I would let them," he said recently, "they would all wear red dresses to attract attention to themselves, and this positively happened one day at the production of a play of Augier's."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE VISIT OF THE RUSSIANS TO PARIS.

THE DEMONSTRATIONS PURELY PACIFIC.

PARIS, Oct. 18.

President Carnot, in telegraphing to his Imperial Majesty the Czar, regarding the visit of the Russian Fleet to Toulon, referred to the friendship and sympathy, which united France and Russia.

His Imperial Majesty, however, in his reply confined himself to an expression of pleasure that the Russian Squadron was returning the visit paid by the French Squadron to Cronstadt.

The French and Russian newspapers agree in insisting on the purely peaceful character of the demonstrations.

The Parisians are studiously eschewing anything that would give offence to Foreigners during the Russian visit.

LORD SALISBURY ON OUR NAVAL DEFENCES

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Lord Salisbury, speaking at Ormskirk, yesterday, insisted upon the necessity of maintaining the strength and efficiency of our Navy for the protection of our coasts and commerce.

SPEECH BY LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

Lord Randolph Churchill, in a speech delivered at Bedford, said that the Nationalists would never consent to the Home Rule Bill being shelved, until next year, and that the Unionists would also resent such tactics.

THE AMERICAN GOLD RESERVE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.

The depletion of the gold reserve in the United States Treasury at Washington still continues, and it is now below eighty-three millions.

HEAVY INCREASE OF TAXATION IN ITALY.

ROME, Oct. 18.

Signor Giolitti, the Premier, speaking at Dronero to-day, announced an increase in the succession duties and the Income Tax, and the exaction of the payment of Customs Duties in coin. This will increase the Revenues, he said, by forty million lire, thereby balancing the Budget.

It was impossible, he said, to further reduce the military expenses.

THE KABUL MISSION.

THE DATE OF THE RETURN NOT FIXED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 19.

An official telegram, dated the evening of the 16th inst., reports all well.

Sir Mortimer Durand visited Bala Hissar and the Amir's stable in the morning.

He has also had a long interview with his Highness who was extremely cordial.

No date has, however, been fixed for the Mission's return.

A further telegram, dated the 15th inst., reported all well.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, P. W. DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Wathen is appointed to officiate as Assistant Accountant-General of the Public Works Department, vice Mr. Wood appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary.

Mr. Becher, Deputy Accountant-General, goes on leave shortly.

THE SIMLA MUNICIPALITY AND THE VICEROY.

The Simla Municipality wlll present an address to H. E. the Viceroy at the commencement of the next month.

PENSION RULES FOR THE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the extension of the mere favourable Public Works Department pension rules to Covenanted Officers of the Forest Department.

THE PRISONERS' BILL AND THE STAMP ACT.

Mr. Miller at the Council meeting to-day introduced the Prisoners' Bill, and Sir David Barbour introduced the Stamp Act.

The Council adjourned *sine die.*

THE COTTON CROP.

A second report from local administrations on the cotton crop for the season 1893 has been received. Corrected area under this crop is reported to be 2,204,541 acres against 2,216,594 sown during the same period in 1892. The small decrease is attributed partly to the insufficiency of rainfall and partly to the rotation of the crops. In the first forecast the prospects were good, but from the middle of August to the middle of September the rainfall was heavy, and in some districts the land did not dry sufficiently to permit of weeding. Good weather from the middle of September improved prospects and pods are beginning to form in the Amraoti and Basim districts. Heavy crop cannot be expected, but in the remaining districts the crop is in good condition, and promises a satisfactory outturn.

THE VICEROY'S BURMA TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 19.

While in Rangoon Lord Lansdowne will be asked to unveil a memorial erected by the Services to the officers who had fallen in Burma.

THE IRRAWADY AND ITS TRIBUTARIES.

Captain Allen, Commander of the Government Steamer Patrick, has been placed on special survey duty for the improvement of the channels of the Irrawady and its tributaries.

REVOLVER MATCHES.

The Bengal Presidency Rifle Association Executive consider it undesirable to make any change in the revolver matches this year.

REMOVAL OF MOUNTAIN GUNS FROM BABUSAR PASS.

Sir William Lockhart has ordered back the two mountain guns now at the foot of the Babusar Pass so as to reduce the number of animals requiring food, and give extra mules to the Commissariat.

ARSENIC POISONING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 5.

Yesterday, seventeen natives were admitted into hospital, suffering from arsenic poisoning. It seems that they all have eaten sweets, sold by a sweetmeat man in the bazaar. It has been found that the sweets contained a large percentage of arsenic. An old man and a child have died.

MADRAS RAILWAY HALF-YEARLY ACCOUNTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 19.

The accounts of the Madras Railway for the half-year ending June, just published, show that the gross receipts are higher and working expenses lower than ever before, the net earnings being equivalent to a profit of 4·72 per cent.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MOOLTAN, Oct. 19.

Raja Rampalsingh Pandit, and Messrs. Madanmohan Malaviya and Bukshi Jaishiram, pleader, arrived here on their Congress tour early on the morning of Wednesday, and were received at the station by a number of respectable gentlemen. Raja Pandit addressed a large public meeting attended by over two thousand people in the evening at Kupp, Gusain Bhawanidass, Municipal Commissioner, presiding.

A memorial was adopted to the House of Commons, praying that effect be given to their resolution of the 2nd June last, and that simultaneous examinations for the Civil Service be held in India and England.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Oct. 18.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peshawar from Bombay arrived here yesterday evening.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, Oct. 18.

The B. I. S. N Company's steamer Dunera left here this morning.

COLOMBO, Oct. 19.

French mail steamer Oxus, from Suez, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollers	4

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	98 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes	98¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 15-16
Bar Silver	33¾

The sum of about £150,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

RELIGIOUS RIOTS AT YEOLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NASSICK, Oct. 18.

This evening news was brought from Yeola that a disturbance had taken place in that town in the afternoon while the Hindu procession in honour of Balajee was passing a mosque, known as the Patel's Musjid, where it is alleged a number of Mahomedans had assembled in contravention of the orders issued by the District Magistrate, Nassick, which formed the subject of an unsuccessful appeal to the High Court, which was disposed of yesterday. As the procession passed the mosque the processionists are said to have been stoned and several injured. Mr. Heyward, the Divisional Magistrate, and Mr. Gibbs, the Superintendent of Police, were present with a body of police, and arrested a number of those who caused the disturbance, among whom are both Hindus and Mahomedans. Many of the respectable inhabitants of the place are said to have left some days ago in anticipation of the disturbance, which was expected to take place.

Both sects maintain that they are aggrieved by the District Magistrate's orders, which had for their object to keep them apart so as to lessen the chances of collision. They have appealed to higher authorities hitherto, however unsuccessfully. The Hindu procession is to take place again to-morrow and the day after, and unless stringent measures are adopted by the authorities the probability of a conflict occurring is talked of as a moral certainty.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major G. C. Dobbs, Staff Corps, is granted leave for one year.

Captain H. Parkin, Staff Corps, is granted leave for nine months.

Captain A. P. Newnham, Staff Corps, is granted leave for one year.

Captain E. M. Lachlan, Royal Artillery, proceeds to England on promotion.

Captain W. J. Peyton, C.M.G., Staff Corps, 7th Bo. Lancers, is granted leave for eight months.

Lieutenant A. B. R. Hildebrand, Royal Engineer's is posted to the Bombay Sappers and Miners.

Captain R. L. Heygate, Royal, Artillery, proceeds to England on transfer to Depot Field Artillery.

Surgeon-Major J. E. Ferguson, Indian Medical Service, has been allowed to retire from the service.

Second Lieutenant W. Grant, Karachi Artillery Volunteers, has been permitted to resign his command.

Colonel J. G. Fagan, General List, Cavalry, has been granted six months' extension of leave, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant A. N. E. Browne, Highland Light Infantry, has been posted to the 1st Battalion of his Regiment.

An exchange of Battalions has been sanctioned between Lieutenant C. C. H. Pritchard and F. S. Reeves, East Kent Regiment.

It has been ruled that the appointment of native accountant in Bengal Cavalry Regiments be invariably held in future by a combatant.

Lieutenant E. A. F. Real, 2nd Battalion, Royal Lancashire Regiment, is appointed Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to the Bombay Presidency.

The Government of India have decided that all charges incurred in connection with the Kabul Mission should be debited to the Civil (Political) Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. D. Riley, Border Regiment, will be placed on half-pay on the 20th instant, and is permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.

The 20th Bombay Pioneers, employed in roadmaking in Assam, are expected to complete their work by the end of February next, when they will return to their station at Kirkee.

A **Rest Camp** will be opened at Aligarh, this trooping season, and troops will be moved from Bareilly to Bombay, *via* Aligarh and Tundla, to Jhansi, this route being some 25 miles nearer than *via* Lucknow and Cawnpore.

The Government of India have sanctioned the admission of armament pay to the Inspectors of Machinery at Calcutta, Rangoon, Aden, Bombay, and Karachi, at the Captain and Lieutenant rates. These officers are also to receive extra pay of Rs. 100 if a Captain, and Rs. 70 if a Lieutenant.

The undermentioned remain at home on extended leave:—Lieutenants W F C Cold Beck and W R Festing, Royal Irish Fusiliers, to 9th May and 14th January next, respectively; Major H J Fergusson, Rifle Brigade, to 22nd instant; Lieutenant H C Richards, 18th Hussars, to 14th December next.

The Government of India have decided that a batta-drawing regiment moving in relief partly by rail and partly by route march, shall receive batta for three days prior to the commencement of the march and for three days after its termination, irrespective of whether, the journey commences or terminates by rail. Batta is not admissible for a journey entirely made by rail.

The undermentioned have leave of absence, out of India:—Lieutenant E. Northy, King's Royal Rifle Corps, 130 days; Lieutenant C. T. A. Searle, 36 Sikhs, 4 months; Lieutenant E. R. Morton, 31st Punjab Infantry, for 12 months, on private affairs; Colonel D. V. Shortland, Royal Artillery, for one week, pending retirement. In India—Captain F. E Lawrence and Lieutenant G. L. Paget, Rifle Brigade, for 25 days; Lieutenant-Colonel P. H. Smith, Devonshire Regiment, for 22 days, Lieutenants A. F. Dalzel and E. L. Swifte, Devonshire Regiment, for 34 days; Captain O. V. Lumley, 11th Hussars, for 19 days; Captain D. Brames, 19th Punjab Infantry, for 120 days; Surgeon-Major H. C. Hudson, 16th Bengal Cavalry, for six months, all on private affairs. Lieutenant N. Macpherson, 1-2nd Gurkhas, to 14th December next on medical certificate.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The cold weather opens this year without any sign of tribal troubles on the North-West frontier, and Lord Lansdowne should be able to close his Viceroyalty without having to sanction any further addition to the long roll of border operations, writes the *Pioneer*. Beginning on the far north we find Chitral at rest, while Hunza and Nagar have remained absolutely peaceful since the country was brought directly under British control. The occupation of Chilas, followed by the opening out of the Khagan Valley route, has cowed the tribes of the Indus Khoistan. The troublesome Black Mountain clans have settled down, and Hashim Ali is hiding his head in Boner or Swat. On the Miranzai border the establishment of posts on the Saman Range has confirmed the good effect produced by Sir William Lockhart's expeditions. The re-occupation of Kuram, with the Amir's consent, has put an end to trouble between the Turis and their neighbours, and the freebooter Chikai now hobnobs with British officers who visit his village. The Waziris are once more quiet, though certain malcontent sections require to be watched. The troubles in Khelat, consequent on the change of rulers, have subsided, and the Quetta garrison has no longer to be kept ready for service. The attitude of the Amir as regards the Indo-Afghan borderland is now all that could be wished; for pending the settlement of questions at issue he has given orders to his local officials to keep the restless tribesmen well in hand, and on the Kuram frontier, in particular, this has been done in the most satisfactory way. We have said that certain sections of the Waziris have to be watched, but there is no intention of sending an expidition against them, though the murder of conductor Kelly, some months ago, was an offence which would have justified punitive measures. But this was done by one of those bands of raiders who seek to embroil the responsible headmen with the Indian Government, and the Waziri Chiefs as a body are most desirous of standing well with us. The establishment of another post on the Gomal River should serve to keep the raiders in check, and in any case no considerable body of men can cross the stream to make mischief in the Zhob Valley. One can never foretell what may happen on the long line of frontier from the Hindu Kush to the Mekran Coast, but so far as can be seen the winter should pass without any disturbance.

Just at this moment, however, our good friends the Russian have chosen to show their hand again on the Pamir region. It may be remembered that Lord Rosebery stated last summer that the St. Petersburg Government had undertaken not to make any forward movement from their post on the Murghabi. This was the only outcome of the negotiations respecting the disputed territory lying between the upper Oxus and the Alai Range, the idea of a Boundary Commission not having been realised. They have certainly carried out their promise so far as the movement of any considerable body of troops is concerned, but Major Vanofsky's exploit shows that they have found a means of evading it and of forcing a collision upon the Afghans in Shignan and Roshan. That officer could not have acted of his own responsibility when he tried to march across from Murghabi to Darwaz, for he knew that the country through which he had to pass was held by the Amir's troops and administered by his officials. Whatever may be the future of Shignan and Roshan, it is now held by the Afghans and is closed to all intruders. Major Vanofsky, no doubt, thought that if opposition were offered to him he could resort to Colonel Yanoff's tactics at Soma Tash, shoot down any Afghan detachments he might meet, and continue his journey to Darwaz. But unfortunately for himself, he found a force opposed to him more than equal to contesting his advance, and he had to retire. This turning of the tables will not be acceptable to the Russian Government, who have never met with a check since they moved on to the Pamirs, and they will be at a loss to explain the action of Major Vanofsky. When they turned Captain Younghusband out of Bozai Gumbaz they pleaded that their officers had acted under a misapprehension, and an official apology was tendered to England. When they massacred the Amir's troops at Soma Tash they urged justification, alleging that the Afghan officer tried to shoot Colonel Yanoff and that his Cossack escort acted only in self-defence. But the latest instance of filibustering bears a different complexion altogether. Major Vanofsky had no business whatever to attempt to cross Shignan and Roshan, permission to do so having been distinctly refused, and no pretext can be advanced that will serve to condone the offence he has committed. It is a violation of the agreement entered into between the London and St. Petersburg Foreign Offices. The Amir of Kabul, as we have said, is in possession of the disputed territory north of the Oxus, and until a settlement has been arrived at regarding his claim thereto, he must be held to be within his rights in driving back any party of Russians who may venture therein. This is the simple statement of the case, and Lord Rosebery should make it known at St. Petersburg in the most straightforward language.

An English mail has at last reached India which is not, so to speak, crammed with wasps and thermometric readings, writes a Calcutta paper. These plagues have been very desolating, no doubt, but the Anglo-Indian who has ever before him the possibility of a centipede in his bath-sponge or a scorpion in his shoe is prone to treat them flippantly. As to the heat of the past summer, we have been given some comprehension of it by the information that it has induced respectable club men and heads of families to appear in Bond Street in ducks and kummerbunds. No circumstance could illustrate it more forcibly. When the average Briton forsakes the garments which tradition and his tailor have prescribed for him, meteorological phenomena of some sort are to be more than suspected. We learn, however, that the City has once more subsided into the top hat and the frock coat; and the omnibus driver no longer discourages his tendencies toward heat apoplexy with a cabbage leaf. The intelligence comes appropriately enough at a time when the Calcutta householder is thinking of taking down his punkahs. We may rejoice together.

We hear a good deal of the excellent work done by railways in times of food scarcity, by equalising prices over the affected area, says a contemporary. The Political Agent of Bhopal, however, finds that this equalising process in his State has had the effect of raising the cost of food. Though the harvests in Bhopal of late years have not been bad, prices continue high, compared with the old rates, and Captain Meade writes that "persons whose incomee were fixed before the country was opened up, must feel the change greatly." "I am informed" he says, "that in certain families wheat-flour is no longer used, and they are obliged to be content with cheaper and coarser grains." The fact is that the ruling prices for grain in Bhopal in ante-railway times were abnormally low, and its appreciation is due not merely to the wider distribution effected now within the State, but to the fact that a considerable proportion of the crop must find its way into outside markets. This state of things, while it may occasion some privation during the process of adjustment, can hardly result otherwise than beneficially for the Sate in the end.

Mr. Selous has contributed an important observation upon the feeling of the African tribes towards the European races they come in contact with—the Englishmen and the Portuguese. Probably it would not occur to anyone that the energetic, masterful, intelligent Briton ranked lower in native estimation than the effeminate, almost effete, Portuguese. Yet this Mr. Selous declares to be the case. The native judges by himself. He knows that if he had the command of men and money he would eat and drink his full, and sleep most of the time that he was not eating. The Portuguese, who does all this, and is carried about in a litter, appears to the African to be a man who has reached the goal towards which the Englishman is striving painfully and ineffectually. Old Indians have constantly mentioned that rulers like Sir Charles Napier and Sir Charles Trevelyan, who were careless of appearances, forfeited a great deal of the respect that was properly their due. The theory has always been intelligible at least for a country of old civilisation like India, but one would not have expected to find it repeated for Mashonaland. Probably we shall continue none the less [illegible]onsolidate Empires and make history in our shirt sleeves.

A remarkable discovery has been made at Reading, disclosing a scheme of tampering with service ammunition. On Saturday, the 23rd September, on the occasion of the annual reunion of the Postal Telegraph Companies of the Royal Engineers, the feature of the day was, as usual, a rifle competition, in which each man fired ten rounds. Soon after the firing commenced it was noticed that bullets aimed dead at the target 400 yards distant fell after a slow flight of from 50 yards to 100 yards. So frequent was this occurrence that the ammunition was inspected, and on some of the cartridges being cut open in the presence and by order of Captain O'Mara and other officers, it was found that the greater part of the powder had been abstracted and paper wads substituted. It is significant that, although the ammunition was made in the year 1888, the wads consisted of daily papers of last month. The ammunition was served out from the New Cross Depot. An inquiry will be held into the circumstances.

The Junior Ranee of Travancore, whose death was announced on Tuesday, was the younger of the two members of the Mavalikaray family, who were some time ago adopted into the reigning family of Travancore when the latter was in danger of falling extinct. The elder of these, who is married to the Valia Kovil Tampuram, is known as the senior Ranee, and is childless. The younger, the deceased lady, was married to the Cochu Kovil Tampuram and is the mother of the three Princes who are in direct succession to the *musnud* of Travancore, *viz.*, the Elaya Rajah, the first Prince and the second Prince, the last of whom took his B.A. degree two years ago. For some time the junior Ranee had been sesiously ill, and was not expected to recover.

George Augustus Sala writes:—To my great delight I met on Sunday, 24th, at a certain London Club, Emile Zola. A noticeable little man with a high forehead, rather a Thackerayian nose, abundant black hair, closely trimmed black moustache and beard just flecked with silver. A marvellous conversationalist, bright, alert, copious, nervous, full of dialectic resource, a little dogmatic, adroit of fence, often eloquent, always fascinating, occasionally paradoxical and apt to assume as being proven things of which he has but an imperfect knowledge—such, for example, as the economy and the literary attributes of the English Press—but full of keen perception and the capacity for assimilation. The guests, native and foreign, were ten in number, and perhaps not half a dozen sentences in English were spoken during the three or four hours we sat together after dinner in close confabulation; Zola, of course, leading, with long bursts of brilliant monologue broken by vivacious expressions of assent or dissent on the part of his hearers. I have not the slightest idea as to whether I am right or wrong in these two concluding impressions. First, that with all his marvellous powers as a realist Emile Zola is somewhat of a dreamer and an ideologist; and next, that he is not very richly endowed with the faculty of humour. He seemed to me to take everything *au grand serieux*: and when I ventured to tell him that, altogether, I considered Napoleon I to have been the most powerful anonymous journalist of the nineteenth century, he shrugged his shoulders in polite deprecation.

An extraordinary feat was performed at the Royal Aquarium on the 23rd September by W. J. Peall. He was playing the last of a series of games of 600 up, all in, with T. Taylor, and had the first stroke. He commenced by screwing into one of the top pockets off the red, and then, putting the red down, obtained position for spot stroke play; and though after making nine hazards he temporarily got out of position, he quickly regained it, and continued to put the red ball into one or other of the top pockets until he had finished off the game. Although previously there had been several instances in which players had won games without their opponents scoring, there was, until the 23rd, no record of a game having been played through with two balls only.

Second only to your worrying censor is your fussy admirer, and just now the Czar must be feeling that the extravagance of French adulation is more embarassing than agreeable. There is that morbid intensity about the "flame" which, in affairs of the heart, is so often the precursor of impossible claims on the good nature or affection of of the object. The *entente* between Russia and France must be more a matter of business than of sentiment, and as such France would be best consult her own dignity by treating it. It is brought about not by any natural sympathies of race or religion, but by the sheer force of the international situation, and naturally the party which is, or feels itself to be, the weaker and and the more obliged is the more demonstrative.

"Get your 'air cut" was a cry with which the spirited youth of Britain long saluted the wayfarer in the streets. But the *British Medical Journal* thinks we ought not to get our hair cut, if we can help it. It enumerates in the cheerful, medical fashion, a long list of diseases which arise in the barber's shop. All sorts of pleasant things are communicated by the barber's shears and combs from one scalp to another. That is why we all become bald now at middle-age!

The King of Siam, in the midst of all his political troubles, has expressed his intention to contribute 100*l* annually for the next twelve years to enable Professor Max Muller to continue the publication of the "Sacred Books of the East," translated into English. The King is strongly attached to the Buddhist religion, and is himself an excellent Pali scholar.

The billiard match at Chicago, between Roberts and Ives was concluded on Saturday, Sept. 23, by the victory of the American, the scores standing at the finish:—Ives, 6,001; Roberts, 5,243. The final struggle was a sharp one until Ives's twenty-eighth break, when the American champion ran 432, after which there was no longer any doubt of his final success. Roberts, however, died game, making his best run of 166 in his last break.

In the resting place of the old Kings of Denmark, the Cathedral of Roeskilde, a recent visitor notes that there is a column against which a number of monarchs have been measured, and upon which their different heights are recorded. One of them is Peter the Great, and we learn by this means that the shipwright Czar measured no less than eighty Danish inches, equivalent to something like 6ft. 10in. in our measurement. Only one other of the Sovereigns was taller, and that was Christian I. of Denmark, who, according to this authority, was just a trifle over seven feet English. The Czar, Alexander III., is about 6ft. 1in., and is about a couple of inches taller than Christian IX. of Denmark, and about four inches taller than King George of Greece, neither of whom nevertheless is what would be called a short man. It is worth noting that in the same ancient cathedral where this column is to be seen, Saxo Grammaticus, the Danish historian from whom Shakespeare borrowed practically the entire plot of "Hamlet," lies buried.

Some sly countrymen of M. Zola's, in their comments upon his appreciations of British journalism, suggests that the fumes of British banqueting have risen into the abstemious novelist's brain. Perhaps that is what accounts for the imprudence with which he gave himself away in his answer to a young lady who wrote to the author of "La Terre," and asked his candid opinion—would he advise her to read his books, or not? M. Zola, off his guard, answered, "My dear young lady, by all means, yes,—" with the sanction of your parent or husband." Now if M. Zola had alluded only to a parental censorship, and not to a marital, he might have pleaded that Realism is not bound to be *virginibus puerisque*, and that he was only confining the young lady to life as portrayed by Mr. Besant till she should reach years of discretion. As it is, he goes much further. She may become a mother, and M. Zola has no objection to her voting. She is competent to choose a member of Parliament, or a partner for life. But to choose her own reading? No! It is the hand of Realism, but the voice of Mudie. And the odd thing is that in his last and crowning work—"Dr. Pascal"—M. Zola actually deals with the relation of the Young Lady to the Seamy Side, and decides the question—in the other sense.

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

SECOND TIES—SECOND ROUND.

JODHPORE FIRST TEAM *vs.* SECOND BOMBAY LANCERS.

The fifth match of the tournament by great good fortune fell on the *Dussera* holiday, and the public had a splendid opportunity of seeing the game of polo played by exponents, whose equals it would be hard to find even at Hurlingham. The opportunity was not missed, and a crowd of extraordinary large dimensions turned out to witness the exhibition of the aristocratic *Rissala* from Jodhpore. There must have been quite ten thousand spectators on the ground, and they were rewarded by witnessing the game played on a thoroughly scientific basis. There are no two opinions, but that Major Beatson and his command have elevated polo to the dignity of a fine art. Nothing we have ever seen on this ground equals in brilliant and scientific combination the wonderful game they play. They were yesterday afternoon opposed to the 2nd Bombay Lancers, whose victory over the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry on Tuesday last was thought a good deal of. But though the men from Siroor had in no way deteriorated, yet they had absolutely no chance against their formidable opponents who simply overwhelmed them. The Lancers were out-classed, out-played, and out-paced; and after the combat had lasted barely one minute, it was apparent to all that their doom was sealed. Their ponies were inferior and their calibre as polo-players not within ten stone of their rivals. Nobody was surprised therefore that they were ignobly beaten by 15 goals to one. On the other hand, the wonder was that they got a goal at all. It was a clear case of science *versus* undisciplined valour, and as is always the case in such an unequal struggle science had an easy victory. The soldiers, however, played pluckily to the end, and that is all that we can say in favour of them. Yesterday afternoon's play established the reputation of Major Beatson as the most consummate master of the sport, that has ever performed on our *maidan*. He captains his team with rare skill and judgment, and has his men under the most absolute control. His word of command is heard from one length of the field to the other, and is obeyed with marvellous promptitude. Any of his men in the full career of a hot charge will pull up and leave the ball alone or ride on to hustle an opponent when such is the *ukase* of their captain. The unselfishness of Sir Pertab and the two Singhs who support him is perfectly edifying and is born of an implicit confidence in the judgment of their leader. This confidence is never misplaced. To these qualifications of command Major Beatson adds an unrivalled brilliancy as a player. His hitting is sure and accurate, and he never loses much ground. His dexterity as a horseman would be the envy of an Arab. It is worth many a weary days' march to see his perfectly unique performance. In Hurjee Singh, he has a back, who can always be depended upon; he hits as hard and as straight with a back-hander as when facing the ball. Sir Pertab Singh is an indefatigable No. 3, who is always in his place, and the hustling of Dhokal Singh the No. 1 would baulk even rare old John Watson. Before such a combination it is little wonder that an ordinary cavalry team like the 2nd Bombay Lancers went down.

The story of the game is soon told. The Jodhpore men took charge of affairs in the very first round, and except for a short interval in the second round the Lancers never had a look in. They were beaten from start to finish, and it is not too much to say that the Jodhpore men could have increased their tall score had they been so inclined.

The following were the teams:—

JODHPORE 1ST TEAM	*vs.* BOMBAY LANCERS.
Dhokal Singh.	Capt C W W Gabb, A-D-C.
Major Beatson.	Lt-Col W H D Jones.
H H Sir Pertab Singh.	Surg-Capt R W S Lyons.
Hurjee Singh.	Lieut G Griffiths (captain).

Umpires: Captain Leckie and Mr. Cecil Gray.

First Quarter.—Some feeble missing on the part of the Lancers in the middle ground let in Beatson, who ran the ball up into his opponent's half, where the play was confined for a couple of minutes, the Lancers being hotly pressed the whole time. Beatson made repeated assaults on the goal, but Gabb eventually by snatching the ball from a few feet of the goal line managed to relieve the pressure, and ran it into touch about the centre. The relief was only temporary, for as soon as it was thrown in Beatson got hold of it, and made a very fine run, well backed up by his men, near the posts the ball lobbed a bit, and the Major missed his stroke, but Sir Pertab was handy, and struck it through the posts, scoring the first goal for Jodhpore. When play was restarted the Lancers tried to get in, but Gabb was given offside, which gave Hurjee Singh a free hit. Dhokal Singh helped the ball along, and Beatson with a marvellous side shot scored the second goal for his side. The Lancers then went all to pieces before the combined charge of their rivals, and Beatson after securing a subsidiary, hit a third goal by some good dribbling. The ball was hardly in play again when Sir Pertab scored, and before the round closed Hurjee Singh added one more goal to the score. Score: Jodhpore, 5 goals to *nil*. Time, 10 mins. and 6 secs.

Second Quarter.—Jodhpore was still on the aggressive, and Beatson by some lovely play, in which he hit and cut beautifully off the placing of his supporters, scored two goals in quick succession. The Lancers then pulled themselves together a bit, and playing up together enabled Griffiths to break through the powerful opposition against him. There was a short sharp scrimmage in front of the Jodhpore sticks, through which Jones eventually hit the ball. The Lancers were not given another chance. The discipline and superior prowess of the *Risala* prevailed, and two more goals and one subsidiary were claimed by the latter before the round ended. Score: Jodhpore—9 goals 2 subsidiaries; Lancers—1 goal. Time, 20 mins. 30 secs.

Third Quarter.—Jodhpore forced the game, and wore down their opponents who offered a very feeble resistance. Dhokal Singh by grand hustling practically placed Griffiths, the Lancers back *hors de combat*, and before the bout was over Jodhpore had added four more goals and another subsidiary to their total. Score: Jodhpore—13 goals; 3 subsidiaries; Lancers—1 goal.

Fourth Round.—The Lancers could never recover themselves, and in spite of all their pluck they were out-played and outpaced, and the game ended in favour of Jodhpore by 15 goals and 5 subsidiaries against one goal.

On Saturday the Bombay Gymkhana will meet the victors of yesterday in the final, and it is devoutly to be hoped that they will make a better stand than the Lancers did. The result of the match is, however, a foregone conclusion.

The Westminster Aquarium has secured a performer whose meals are to consist of one wax candle, a piece of coal, a piece of charcoal, a portion of wineglass, washed down with copious supplies of ignited sawdust and paraffin and beer and matches.

Lord Armstrong speaking on battleships is certainly a man of weight, and we cannot afford to disregard his opinion on a matter of construction. When, therefore, he speaks as follows, we are all attention:—"It appears that the strength and the stability of the prow and ram of the Camperdown are quite insufficient to enable her to deliver an effective stroke against an adversary without at the same time imperilling her own flotation. That was like having a great gun that could not be fired for fear it should burst, and he apprehended that what applied to the ram of the Camperdown would equally apply to the ram of every great battleship in the British service." The first impression certainly was that the Camperdown's stroke was grimly effective, and that if she did the same mischief in war without worse damage to herself we should have no cause to complain. But it is certainly a singular fact that H.M.S. Forth in accidentally ramming a mere tramp steamer the other day sustained quite as much damage as she inflicted. We already have some of the inexpensive ram-ships of which Lord Armstrong spoke, and, by all means, let us have more; but it is probably useless to suppose that any kind of precaution will save modern warships from the gravest risks when they come to deal effective strokes in action. "Do what we will," said Lord Armstrong on the question of shell firing and armoured and unarmoured vessels, "I believe that the means of attack will always overtake the means of defence, and that sooner or later armour will be abandoned.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Oct. 15.

Each day during the past week there has been heavy rain, more or less, and if that minus quantity of ours is not changed very speedily into a plus, I shall certainly be more convinced than ever in my belief that Belgaum's rain guages are decidedly leaky, or perhaps, like the mark against our wind column (?) in your weather report, they are only questionable. Each Thursday's hunting, I believe, for the past two weeks, has been spoiled for the greater number of sportsmen, for though the rendezvous some few miles out may have had fair weather, the morning broke so decidedly wet in Belgaum that going out in the rain was not an inviting task.

Wednesday and Saturday were enlivened by the variety entertainments I mentioned were to take place. A crowded house assembled to have particularly good value for their depreciating rupees. The entertainments, as I think I have already stated, were in aid of the Allahabad Orphanage for girls, and were organised by a lady interested in the Northern Presidency—Mrs. Foord. By way of obtaining bigger gains for the Orphanage, bouquets were sold at the door. A two-fold gain, for they not only brought grist to the mill, but pleasure to the after recipients of the floral offerings. Part I. began with an overture, then a very novel departure from the usual routine programme, was tried with the greatest success. Gunner Quin of the 76th F. B. gave some most skilful feats on a slack wire. He first appeared in a stage dress suit of black calico, looking quite orthodox in manufacture, but presently when he began to divest himself of this attire while balancing on the wire his "nether garments" were seen to be mysteriously removable without any aid from his nether limbs. Having removed his dress suit he was found to be invested in the usual rope-dancer's tights, &c., This Battery has certainly kept its talents hidden till the last. It is rare indeed to find a gunner who could well compare with a professional rope-dancer, or a gunner who writes original burlesques besides clever actors and singers all in the one Battery? Mrs. Grove contributed two songs, "Far Away," and "The Song that reached they Heart," both of which were received with enthusiasm. Miss Borradaile sang "My Lady's Bower." It did not go as well as did her encore song "The Fairies." In this song she was particularly happy both in expression and clearnes of tone. Private Dodd's comic song "The Country Circus Show" with his own banjo accompaniment was a tremendous success. His quaint way of keeping time with his eyelids was irresistibly comic, and the quick patter of words was decidedly clever. In response to an encore, and loudly called out hints from stalls as well as pit, he sang a very comical song about a "Horner, Horner," who I think was said to sit in a "Corner, Corner." More was demanded, and the bold private played a difficult banjo solo "The Bells." Part I. concluded with a "Dance gracieuse," by Miss Nugent. Grace was personified in this dance, and the very poetry of motion. A comedietta was enacted, entitled "Second Thoughts." The characters were—"Sir Herbert Mervyn," Mr. P. Grove; "the Hon. Helen Cliven," Miss Borradaile; "Mrs. MacSharon," Mrs. Foord. The scene was laid in the conservatory of Lord Chilbolton's country-house, during a ball. The plot runs thus:—Sir Herbert Mervyn, while his pockets were heavy, carried so light a head, that by the time he was twenty-five, the lightness and heaviness had so entirely changed places that he found himself completely ruined. He confides his approaching bankruptcy to his cousin, the Hon. Helen Cliven, his playmate and "sister." She suggests a possible retrievement of his fortunes, by a marriage with the rich MacSharon, though in her "inner self" she remembers that there are "rich, nice girls, me for instance," but naturally feels diffident to suggest so easy a solution of his difficulties. Sir Herbert thinks he might try the MacSharon, and finds the poetically inclined ancient belle more than ready to fall a victim to his charms. In rehearsing the scene with "Nellie," Sir Herbert had found himself most eloquent, but try as he might, he could not do it with his fossil attraction. No, he discovered the reason, it was Nellie herself he loved, and he contributed to elude the wiles of the wealthy widow, leave her and find Nellie. Very soon they came to a pleasant understanding, overheard and looked by the frantic MacSharon herself, she stood calm while she heard herself ridiculed, called a grampus, pofsil, &c., but when it came to being termed a respectable—female?—I never heard the end of the epithet—she could hold her peace no longer, and the curtain fell on a most tragic piece of acting—the stately Arabella scorning Sir Herbert and his fiancee. Mrs. Foord for not a single instant forgot her role, and acted up to it splendidly, difficult though it must undoubtedly have been to so completely merge herself into the excitable, poetical, simpering would-be girlish belle. Hearty was the applause that greeted her clever acting, and the call for "Mrs. MacSharon" at the close of the play was most unanimous and enthusiastic. I have praised Miss Borradaile's acting so often that I seem to have nothing more to add unless I quote a remark I heard about it, "her acting is so fresh and natural, that it must charm." As for Mr. Grove, he took every one by surprise, for we had no idea that we had among us so realistic an actor who like Miss Borradaile charmed by his fresh and natural acting. I think this is the first time Mr. Grove has "taken the boards" in Belgaum, and those who saw him on Wednesday thought he had greatly improved already that little stiffness of manner so very common in new actors, having almost entirely disappeared.

THE DIVALI AND THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—If the rumour that the Previous and other Examinations are to be held on the 6th and 10th and 11th November be correct, this arrangement must call forth a protest from every man, whether he be a Hindu or not. Of course, it is not possible to fathom the reasons, which led the Syndicate containing two Hindus, and a third Hindu gentleman to guide its deliberations, to adopt this course; but this much can be asserted that the Syndicate has not chosen the right and reasonable way to get out of the difficulty. Being too fond of sitting with closed doors (and perhaps with closed ears and eyes too), it has calmly taken a leap in the dark. It may be that the Hindu Syndics are perhaps "reformers of advanced views," and that they have chosen this course to give a blow to that "monstrous social superstition"—the celebration of the Divali holidays, by compelling students to leave their homes during the great festival. There is no other reason to explain why the Syndicate should have ignored the precedent of 1888.

The Syndicate ought to have taken into consideration the difficulties under which students coming from the mofussil labour. No description, however true, can make the Syndicate realize the distress of these students, who have to leave their homes at a very inconvenient juncture. It is particularly distressing to see the students, who are perfect strangers here, wasting their time in trying their best to secure some such accommodation as would make them forget their homes, when all around, including the Hindu Syndics, are celebrating the festival with dinners and crackers. The Syndicate, without difficulty, could have managed to respect the feelings of students and parents.

I hope the Syndicate will reconsider the question, and taking pity on the wretched students who are placed under its control, will postpone the examination for one week as it did in 1888.—Yours, &c.,

October 19. A STUDENT.

It is said that the Czar has already been obliged to utter a few words of caution to his too ardent French admirers with regard to the Toulon fetes. He has no objection to the vague responsibilites of a *liaison*, but has no desire for the moment to be compromised by a formal engagement—still less by a solemn alliance. But, like the adventuress who strives to force the hand of a too reluctant suitor, France seems determined to compel the Czar's affection by obtrusive attentions. On hearing that the Russian ironclad Roosalka was missing, President Carnot sent a telegram of condolence to the Emperor, without waiting to hear that the news of the loss had been confirmed. It is a small matter, but is significant of the over-anxiety of France to compromise the Russian Government. The august recipient of this fussy telegram must have dropped it with whatever may be the Russian equivalent for a "pshaw!" for the motive of this obtrusive sympathy is too transparent.

A Calcutta native print writes:—Anglo-Indian officials, even in their retirement, are potent for mischief. They have in recent years sought and found seats in Parliament, and posing as the friends of India, vent their ill-will against her people in the House of Commons. It is not always that they can indulge in their spleen, but when they get the occasion, say during the discussion of the Indian Budget, they seem to make up for lost time, and utter as much mischief as is possible in them. It is precisely in this manner that Sir George Chesney behaved during the recent discussion on the Indian Budget in Parliment.

CONSECRATION OF A NEW FIRE TEMPLE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 18.

YESTERDAY, the "Anjuman Daramcher" Temple was consecrated and opened in Poona. The temple has been constructed by subscriptions raised among members of the Parsee community. The site, which is now to be known as Khurshed Wadi, being the gift of Sirdar Khan Pudamjee Pestonjee, who presented it in memory of his late wife, whose name it bears. The temple stands in the middle of a large compound; it was built from designs by Mr. Dorabjee Hormusjee Kanga, who also looked after the work during its construction. It has a high plinth, and the front verandah is supported on stone pillars. The buildings and furniture cost nearly Rs. 19,000. The foundation-stone was laid about thirteen months ago by the Hon. Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Puddumjee. The temple is constructed for the use of both of the sects of the community, the Kadmis and Sheushais. The religious ceremonies at the opening were conducted by Dustoor Kurshedjee Bezonji, the high-priest of Dadyshett's Agiary, Bombay.

There was a very large gathering of Parsees in the temple compound this morning, and the place was beautifully decorated with flowers, flags, and greenery. A very large shamiana had been put up, and under its welcome shade long rows of chairs were placed for the accommodation of the crowds of joyful worshippers who brought gifts of sandalwood with them. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., arrived about ten o'clock, and the ceremony of enthroning the sacred fire took place—all but Parsees being rigorously excluded for a time. After the religious ceremonies were concluded a lengthy report was read at the public meeting, which ensued.

The following are extracts from a lengthy report in Guzerati read by Mr. Ruttonjee Dinshaw, secretary of the managing committee, at the meeting which took place after the religious ceremonies were concluded:—The foundation-stone of the "Anjuman Darameher"—intended for the use of both the Kadmi and Shenshai sects of the Parsee community—was laid on the 22nd August, 1892, by the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Dorabji Puddumji of Poona, and it was finally completed to-day, when the sacred fire was "installed" by the Kadmi High Priest, Dustoor Kurshedjee Bezonjee, of Bombay Dadyshet's Agiari. The total amount of money subscribed for the buildings by the Parsees of Poona, Bombay, and elsewhere was Rs. 19,290-12-0; this amount has been actually received up to date. The cost of the buildings—the temple itself, the dining-hall, and all the out-houses—including the furniture and the expenses connected with the consecration ceremonial, amounts up to date to Rs. 18,300. The report goes on to congratulate both sections of the community on the success of this undertaking, and thank the Almighty that their work is at length accomplished. The managing committee announces with a sense of deep gratitude that Mr. Pestonjee Cowasjee, a merchant of Poona, has generously given a bungalow, the revenue from which will be applied to the expenses of the agiari; but as the amount realised from this bungalow is insufficent to meet all the expenses, the managing committee have started an endowment fund, which has been graciously headed by our philanthropic baronet, Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, and the managing committee sincerely trust that each member of the community—both ladies and gentlemen—will do all that lies in their power to help to secure a permanent endowment for this worthy institution, and promote the sacred interests of our most holy religion. The valuable site whereon this new agiari now stands was presented to the community by our philanthropic townsman, Sirdar Khan Bahadoor Puddumjee Pestonji, together with the old buildings which formerly stood thereon, at the request of his late wife, Bai Kurshedbai, made by her on her recovery from the serious illness, which preceded that from which she died; and by way of commemorating this fact, the managing committee have decided to name this place Kurshed Wadi.

After thanking their president for his watchful care whilst the buildings were in progress the report continues:—The committee acknowledge with gratitude the kindly support they received at the outset from Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, and they hope that these two benevolent sirdars will continue to take an interest in and continue to give their warm support to the institution which they helped to start. The committee have also to thank the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Puddumjee for the very deep interest he has taken in; the agiari all through. The committee also warmly thank Mr. Dorabjee Hormusjee Kanga, pensioned engineer of Bombay, for the valuable professional services which he for fourteen months, gave the committee without remuneration; the buildings were designed by him, and were carried out under his immediate supervision.

Bhikaijee, the widow of Mr. Framjee Muncherjee Patel, of Bombay, presented the committee with the sum of Rs. 2,000 for furniture and sacred vessels for use in the temple, and for this the committee tender their best thanks. Besides subscribing Rs. 1,200 towards the building, Mr. Hormaz Sheriar, of Bombay, has presented to the committee several articles for use in the temple, worth about Rs. 1,300, for which the committee thank him. In conclusion, the managing committee tender their best thanks to all who have subscribed towards the buildings, and who have taken an interest in their progress and in the welfare of the institution—all who are present here to-day. Then followed an oration from the officiating high-priest, accompanied by a speech from Mr. Dorabji Pudumjee.

Dinner was served to a large number, and the joyful installation of the sacred fire in the new shrine was kept as a gala-day by most of the Parsee inhabitants of Poona, both Kadmis and Shenshais. Owing to his recent sad bereavement Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy was not present on the occasion, though it is known that he has a deep sympathy with the movement, which his countrymen have inaugurated here, namely, the "Anjuman Darameher."

DISCUSSING the Home Charges Blue-book, the *Englishman* writes:—We think that few have been prepared for such an utterly impotent and barren conclusion as that which is shown in the Blue-book to be all that has come of this ultra-official job. It it is quite true, as pointed out by our London correspondent, that the very best case has been made out for the India Office itself, that could possibly be invented for the purpose of screening its amazing combination of indolence and extravagance; and it is possible that those who have been drilled, or have drilled themselves, into the belief that everything is for the best in the official world, will find in this report materials for a trimphant white-washing of official incompetence and negligence. As we noted when the Committee was appointed, the *fons et origo mali* was carefully excluded, by the terms of the reference, from the scope of its enquiries. It is the India Office, it is the Secretary of State himself, that has time and again permitted himself to be bullied and cheated by the Treasury and the War Office, instead of doing as Lord Randolph Churchill is said to have done in such circumstances, and boldly threaten to resign rather than betray the interests of the country and people committed to his charge. Everyone, from Macaulay's school-boy down to Sir John Strachey, has always known that the Home Charges have enormously increased, are still rapidly increasing, and ought to be diminished; but some less futile remedy is required than that suggested by one of the recommendations of the committee—that no more railway capital shall henceforward be raised in England beyond what is required for the necessary expenditure in England. What is wanted is, that this so-called 'necessary' expenditure in England shall itself be diminished. It would not be difficult for a Select Committee of the House of Commons, or a Royal Commission composed of resolute and really independent men to devise a sufficient check on the power of the Secretary of State, at present practically unlimited, of condoning negligence, and of permitting extravagance. Such a Commission would throw a great deal of light, that is sadly needed, on the dark and crooked ways in which cruel injustice is done at home to that "poor Indian tax-payer" about whom Secretaries and Under-Secretaries of State are often so eloquent in the House of Commons, and for whom they do so little in Whitehall.

FAGIN and the artful Dodger appear to have their antitypes among the Burmans. The Judicial Commissioner brings to notice a case in Upper Burma where two young girls were convicted of stealing money from customers in the bazaar. The offence had been frequently repeated, and the girls were always "accompanied by their elderly relatives, who made them commit crimes, thinking that children would be let off with a lighter punishment if caught." In another case a boy, who was a habitual offender, took two other boys out with him to teach them to steal. It is evidently time that the Reformatory School Act, which has already been enforced with good results in other parts of the Empire, was extended to Burma.

THE DAVID SASSOON INFIRM ASYLUM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 18.

THE above institution, which is situate in an out-of-the-way part of Poona, has been in existence for some years, and has done an immense amount of good. It provides an asylum for the blind, lame, and leper. This latter class is unfortunately too numerous, and the wards allotted to lepers are overflowing. The managing committee, through Mr. D. D. Bootee, appealed to Bai Dinbai Nusserwanjee Petit, who at once gave a donation of Rs. 8,000 to build two additional wards for the sheltering of lepers. These wards were opened this evening in the presence of a large gathering of European and Native ladies and gentlemen by Mr. W. Porteous, C.S., the Collector of Poona. The institution was named after the benevolent gentleman, who gave half-a-lakh of rupees to found it. The Asylum could very easily extend its borders as there is urgent need of an establishment such as this, but at present it can only pay its way, having a sum of Rs. 56,000 invested in Government funds at its disposal, which, with the amount subscribed from the charitable public, keeps it going. The wants of its poor inmates are not very great; and the fare provided by the regulations is every now and then augmented by members of the committee and others providing a feast for the invalids which can be done for the modest sum of Rs. 25. There was a goodly gathering of ladies and gentlemen assembled under a large tent, where the proceedings commenced. The arrangements generally were under the management of Mr. Dorabji Dadabhoy Bootee who takes a deep interest in everything that concerns the welfare of this valuable institution. Mr. Porteous, on arrival, was received by the committee of the Asylum and Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, who asked Mr. Porteous to kindly declare the wards open. In doing so, Mr. Framjee Petit drew a vivid picture of the hardships endured by the leper population of Poona, and those in the outlying districts of the Deccan, and how Bai Dinbai had promptly responded to the call made upon her. In conclusion, he asked Mr. Porteous to open the new wards. Mr. Porteous, accompanied by the members of the committee, the generous donor, and Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit (who, as is well known, deeply sympathises with charities of this nature) went to the new wards, which Mr. Porteous opened amid applause, and declared them so to be. Returning to the shamiana, Mr. Porteous made a speech detailing the foundation and growth of this institution, situate in the far west of Poona, almost unknown to a large portion of the inhabitants. The institution was started in the days of the American War—when money was plentiful and times so far as India was concerned were good. Only 66 of the subscribers were able to subscribe an aggregate of Rs. 750 average subscription. The Municipality have subscribed Rs. 100 per month for many years. Mr. Porteous spoke of the pleasure it gave him to preside, and referred to the same lady and her husband, who was then alive, founding the "Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Dispensary," at Wada, an outlying district of Tanna; which the speaker had assisted to inaugurate some time before. Mr. Porteous praised Mr. Dorabjee Dadabhoy Bootee for his exertions on behalf of the institution.

After the distribution of flowers, &c., Mr. Dorabjee Pudumjee proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Porteous for presiding, and alluded to the valuable assistance which that gentleman had given in various ways—among others in selecting the site on which the present buildings were situate.

Mr. K. G. Natu, in an able and effective speech, seconded the proposition, which was carried by acclamation. The company shortly after separated.

THE TROUBLES OF AN EMPEROR.

AN old man, simple in his tastes, plucky and well meaning, the ruler of it is difficult to say how many peoples all of which want to be their own masters, fearful that after a burdensome war expenditure Austro-Hungary has but little chance if Russia should begin the attack, aghast at the progress of Socialism, and by no means fortunate in his domestic circle, it is impossible not to be touched by the figure of Kaiser Franz Josef as he moves to and fro on his daily duty on the stage of European politics. As for the Socialists, whom he and his Government so much dread, they are, truth to tell, particularly well-conducted men and women, and no more Anarchist in their plan of campaign than our own John Burns. But his Majesty may be right in fearing that Socialism, when it spreads among the troops—in whose ranks there is reason to believe it is making progress—may some day throw "agley" the "best-laid schemes" of the War Office. The Kaiser's latest shock has been received from Galicia, where "it was believed that Socialism had found no footing." A mason of Slav extraction was charged with "spreading revolutionary ideas, and inciting disrespect and hatred towards the institutions of the country, the clergy, and the propertied classes."

The Public Prosecutor (says the "Times" report) laid stress on the necessity of stamping out the germs of this moral cancer. He quoted certain statements of the prisoner to the effect that the workers were exploited by the propertied classes and that all religious teachings were false. The utterance of such sentiments, he said, was looked upon by the laws of their country as a simple misdemeanour, but in a neighbouring Empire such a person would be sent to Siberia as having been guilty of a crime.

In Galicia the Public Prosecutor had perforce to be content with a sentence of a fortnight's hard labour. Nor was this the worst. "A large crowd of students who had gathered in the Court, collected round the prisoner and shook hands with him in token of their sympathy."

HOFER AND SELF GOVERNMENT FOR THE TRENTINO.

Yesterday the Emperor left Vienna for the Tyrol, where he is to unveil a statue of the peasant general, Hofer, who, after twice defeating Napoleon's troops was betrayed, taken in chains to Mantua, and there shot. The romantic story of the Tyrolese inkeeper-patriot has been sung by a host of Austrian and German poets, and at the unveiling of his monument, which will serve as a new landmark in the Tyrol, 1,500 marksmen, sons and grandsons of those who served under Andreas Hofer, will be gathered together, most of them wearing their forefather's costumes of 1809, taken from the family chests for the purpose. To-day "the mountains throughout the country will resound with minute guns, and in the evening they will be ablaze with bonfires." The Emperor has characteristically ordered that the same military honours shall be paid to the memory of the peasant general as was shown to that of Field Marshal Radetzky, when his monument was unveiled in Vienna, and His Majesty will be received with genuine enthusiasm. But he is to be left in no doubt on a matter which holds a prominent place in the minds of his subjects of the Southern Tyrol. A petition is to be presented to the Emperor praying for the administrative and legislative separation of the Trentino from the rest of the Tyrol. After his badgering by the Czechs, Kaiser Franz Josef will no doubt speak his mind with some frankness, and one can quite believe that his reply to the deputation is awaited with the keenest interest throughout Austro-Hungary.

BOMBS INTENDED FOR THE AUSTRIAN REICHSRATH.

The investigations which have been made into the Anarchist plot in Vienna (says the "Standard" correspondent) render it practically certain that the bombs were intended to be thrown on October 10, the day of the meeting of the Austrian Reichsrath after the Summer Recess. That event has, indeed, been frequently referred to in recent public meetings of the Socialists as offering a fitting occasion for a great demonstration on the part of the working-classes in favour of universal suffrage. The Anarchists, who take no interest in the question of the franchise, meant to assist the movement in their own peculiar way. They intended to throw the bombs down somewhere in front of the Houses of Parliament—that is, close to the splendid new Town Hall—and the other grand public buildings in the neighbouring Ringstrasse. Thousands of persons were, of course, sure to be assembled at that spot on the opening day of Parliament. Hahnel, the Anarchist, arrested the ther day in the street, is in an advanced tage of consumption. The doctors, in fact, give him only a couple of months to live. The trial will accordingly be expedited, and will probably take place about the end of next month. The connection of these Vienna Anarchists, not only with those of London, New York, and Chicago, but also with those of Paris and Berlin, is now fully established. Further discoveries have been made in Vienna.

The Anarchists of Berlin, it is reported, intend in their future agitation to have more recourse to deeds than hitherto. At a meeting yesterday they resolved, among other things, to found new Socialist Trade Unions, or to join the Social Democratic Unions already in existence, in order to do all they can to "Anarchise" them.

CAPTAIN CLARKE, who was charged with leaving behind at Port Louis two seamen, was yesterday fined Rs. 100 for each offence at the Calcutta Police Court.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE ARDLAMONT MYSTERY.

MRS. MONSON, accompanied by her three children and nurse, left Ardlamont house on September 25th, and journeyed to Dunoon by steamer. She has taken Holly Bank, one of the finest villas in the West bay, but very secluded, and on landing, at once proceeded to her new residence.

Mr. J. Dunn, a Newcastle jeweller, who has been spending the summer in Scotland, was interviewed on Tuesday evening, by Blairgowrie correspondent. He appeared greatly upset at being by accident brought into the position of practically the chief witness in so painful a case. Amongst the places he stayed at during the summer was a cottage close to the road leading to Ardlamont, and the room which he occupied afforded views to the north and south of the public road. On the morning of Aug. 16, Mr. Dunn said he was looking to the south when he observed Lieutenant Hambrough, Mr. Monson, and the man Scott walking along the public road towards the cottage. There was nothing in their appearance or manner to notice particularly. The Lieutenant and Monson each carried a gun, but the third man had no weapon. At a certain point of the road Mr. Dunn lost sight of the party, but they again came into view from the other window. He could not understand, he said, why he took such notice of the party, but, as a matter of fact, he set himself to watch their movements. The three men jumped the fence skirting the public road and went together until about half-way to the wood. There they separated, Lieutenant Hambrough going almost straight ahead, and Monson and Scott proceeding in an oblique direction to the left. Their courses were respectively followed until he lost sight of the men in the wood. Shortly afterwards Mr. Dunn proceeded, he heard the report of a gun from the direction of the wood; but, naturally, he paid little attention to this, fancying that the party had found sport. He was astounded, when not long afterwards he learned that Lieutenant Hambrough was dead, and he visited the spot where the body was found. Questioned as to whether there was any probability or chance of the parties conversing by the time he heard the gun fired, Mr. Dunn declined to offer any opinion. He preferred to leave that problem for others to solve. A simple statement of facts, which came under his observation was all he was accountable for, and all that he should give to anyone anywhere.

On Tuesday, Mr. Cullen, from the Nobel's Explosives company; Mr. Macnaughton, gun-maker, of Edinburgh; and the Procurator and Deputy Fiscal of Argyleshire visited the Ardlamont estate. They examined the spot where Lieutenant Hambrough fell, and experimented with amberite and black powder. They also measured the distances, and carefully examined the pellet marks on the rowan tree.

When the police searched Monson's effects they found among other photographs one which tallied with the description of the missing Scott. They showed it, as has been stated, to Mrs. Monson, who declared, it to be the likeness of her brother, whom she had last heard of in Brazil. That photograph has been shown to Mr. James Dun, and he declares it to be the likeness of the third man in the shooting party of which Monson and Hambrough were the other two on the morning of the fatality. Servants who were at the house at the time corroborate this assertion.

This photograph has been in the hands of the Scotch authorities for some time. There is one thing about the missing man which he can never conceal. He may shave his moustache off and dye his hair, but he has on his forehead a curious undergrowth of hair called colloquially "a cow's lick," which he could never conceal. Had the Scotch authorities circulated his likeness as soon as they got it, Scott would probably have been found long ago.

Mrs. Monson applied, on Wednesday, to the Greenock prison authorities, for permission to have a private interview with her husband, but the visiting justices refused her application.

Mr. Monson gets one newspaper daily. He has now become most dejected. Further developments are expected, and it is rumoured that the police contemplate a further arrest.

A strange story with reference to the Ardlamont murder case reaches me (writes "Marjorie" in *Woman*) from Glasgow. The police are said to have ceased to search for the missing man Scott because they have ascertained that the mysterious individual who is not be found was a woman in man's guise. It is quite possible that they are on a false scent, and that there is nothing more in the story than there is in that which relates how a poacher saw the murder from behind a tree, and is to be a witness at the trial—a story that savours of a once popular novel of thrilling interest.

A new chapter in the tragic romance has just been opened by information obtained by a Staines correspondent. Shortly after the tragedy Mr. Jerningham, a gentleman occupying rooms at Trafalgar house, Gresham-road, Staines, where Monson and Lieut. Hambrough also resided during their stay in the town in the early part of the summer, received from Major Lamont, the owner of the Ardlamont estate, an application for the rent of the shooting, it being at the same time suggested that he had made himself responsible for payment. Mr. Jerningham at once replied that he knew nothing about the matter, and he heard nothing further till Wednesday, when he received a letter from a firm of solicitors at Edinburgh acting on behalf of Major Lamont. In their communication these gentlemen expressed surprise at this contents of Mr. Jerningham's letter, inasmuch as his name appeared in the shooting. They asked for a remmittance of 450l., and intimated that Mr. Jerningham would, in the course of a day or two, be communicated with on the subject by their London agent, a solicitor, named Pontifex. They also explained that the lease was signed at Riseley hall, Yorkshire, on May 9 last, and that a witness to Mr. Jerningham's signature was his own footman. A letter from Mr. Pontifex was received by Mr. Jerningham on Thursday morning, and in this the demand for 450l was repeated, Mr. Pontifex adding that the lease was in his possession. In an interview with Mr. Jerningham during the morning our correspondent received permission to make it publicly known that that gentleman has had nothing whatever to do with the lease of the shooting, and that if his name appears in the document, it is a case of personation and forgery. He was at Riseley hall for the first time in March last, and has not been there since; while the statement as to the footman is equally devoid of foundation, no servant of the kind being engaged by him. Apart from the question as to the way in which the tragedy was brought about, the signature to the lease may have considerable bearing upon the case.

HAMBROUGH'S INSURANCES.

Mr. Tottenham, of the firm of Kempton and Co., financial agents, after undergoing a lengthy examination by the Scotish officials, left his copies of correspondence, letter-book, and cheque-books in the hands of the Procurator Fiscal, and will be an important witness at the trial.

Interviewed by a *Pall Mall Gazette* reporter, Mr. Tottenham said it was he who first introduced Monson to the Hambroughs. He (Mr. Tottenham) first became acquainted with Mr. Hambrough, sen., in 1890, when the latter desired the firm to pay off the mortgages on his estate, and to raise him a further sum of money at a reduced rate of interest. "We could not get his life insured," proceeded Mr. Tottenham, "and the scheme fell through. At that time the son, the poor young fellow who is now dead, and who was then 16 or 17 years of age, was not getting the education which he required, if, as his mother desired most anxiously, he was ever to become an officer in the Grenadier Guards. Mr. Humbrough's financial affairs did not permit of much being spent on the lad's education, and he asked me if I knew an army tutor who would educate him and wait for his remuneration until the boy attained his majority. Some time before that I had been introduced to Mr. Monson, and when I mentioned the matter to him he entertained it at once. As a result, Cecil Hambrough went to him three or four years ago at Woodland, near Harrogate. Monson boarded, lodged, and clothed young Hambrough, put him into the militia, and made a fine young fellow of him. That was the opinion of all who knew the young man, and his brother officers whom I met at Ardlamont told me that Hambrough had been the most popular fellow in the regiment."

Had your firm assisted in arranging the insurance matters?—The 20,000l you mean? No, we had not. At the time he was being insured by the Mutual of New York I was unaware that his life had been insured by that office. On the other hand, I had suggested that his life should be insured in the Reliance, and I had sent down the name of their local doctor that Hambrough might go before him. I had never heard of this 20,000l insurance until I arrived at Ardlamont after the death.

Did the amount of the insurance surprise you?—I cannot say that I could see the object of so heavy an insurance. We ourselves if had insured him would have got a policy of perhaps 5,000l or 6,000l. But there may be a good explanation of the heaviness of the policy Monson secured. You see there had been some suspicions about the soundness of young Hambrough's life. For instance, when I submitted him three years ago to the Reliance he was not refused but was postponed. The Mutual, of New York, however, considered him a first-class life—as no doubt he was. Monson may have thought that as the life had been at last accepted it would be as well to get a substantial policy in case when subsequently the lad, on attaining his majority, desired to insure for a big amount, he might be met with a refusal. It would be easier to renew a big policy than to obtain a new policy of such an amount in a year's time.

There was nothing out of the way in that insurance for one year only?—No; I think not, because when the lad came of age there might be no necessity for insurance, or at all events there would be more money to pay the havier premiums on an insurance for a longer period.

The insurance was properly and conclusively effected before the death? Yes: Mrs. Monson sent her cheque to pay the premium which completed the contract only two or three days before the death.

Were you not surprised that Monson did not consult you about this 20,000l insurance?—Yes, I was. I had been urging upon him, I may tell you, for three or four months the necessity of getting the insurance effected, but he had always put the matter off. I then became precise in demanding that there should be a policy, for I felt that we were not covered for the amount out on the father and on the son by the security we had from Mrs. Monson.

What were the financial relations of young Hambrough with this firm?—We started by financing the father, and when it came to the ground it was suggested that we should help young Hambrough, and we did to some extent. We had no sort of contract, or agreement, or bond, or security from him, though; only security from Mrs. Monson.

I can't quite understand why Mrs. Monson pays Hambrough's premiums, and gives security on his behalf.—Mr. and Mrs. Monson were in rather heavily over young Hambrough. They had kept him for three or four years, and considerable debts had been contracted on his behalf at Ardlamont and elsewhere. Mrs. Monson was also liable under a contract with the Eagle Insurance company to re-purchase the Hambrough estates at Southall, Staines, and in the Isle of Wight, and she had paid a considerable deposit thereon, amounting to four figures. Owing to the old difficulty of getting the life accepted at reasonable rates the matter fell through. The interest of the Monsons in the policy is thus apparent. When I heard the charge against Monson I could not help thinking that after trying to keep young Hambrough going for so long pending his coming of age, it was surely to Monson's interest that the lad should live. On attaining his majority Hambrough would have had something like 40,000l to his credit at the bank; surely Monson, with his complete control over the lad, would have been able to do fairly well while he lived.

Is it a fact that the assignment of the policy to Mrs. Monson by a minor like Hambrough is invalid?—Well, of course, it would have been in English law, but this is a case of Scottish domicile, and whether it is invalid in Scottish law is another matter.

MONSON'S VENTURE AT SANDHURST.

Some time after the fires at Cheyne Hall, Herefordshire, left Monson without a home he appears to have fixed on the neighbourhood of the Royal Military Training college at Sandhurst as a suitable locality for carrying on his school for young soldiers. On a *Lloyd's* reporter calling at the college he found Commandant-general Clive was away. He however, saw the Colonel assistant-commandant, who in reply to inquiries, said that he was not there during Monson's residence in that district, and could not say what real claims he had to be called "an army tutor" or an "army coach." Some of the army tutors round were retired officers and some at one time had been commandants of the college. They were gentlemen who knew what they had to teach. But if what he had read about Monson were true he appeared to have been a sort of travelling crammer. The postmaster of the place said he knew both Mr. and Mrs. Monson very well, for he formerly used to keep a stationer's shop, and they both came there for stationery. He had been away on his holidays in Scotland. Last week he visited among other places the Kyles of Bute, and as there was much talk in the district of the Ardlamont mystery he was shown the principal points of interst. *Lloyd's Newspaper* was then produced with the views of the locality, and Mr. Norman pointed out the various places in the paper. He considered the portrait of Monson was very good one. One proceeding to some estate agents the reporter ascertained that Monson endeavoured to treat for estates in the district. He generally dated his letters from a London hotel, on note paper with a stamped heading, "Cheyne Hall, Bromyard, Herefordshire." This stamped heading was invariably crossed through and the name of the hotel written in underneath. One letter, dated Sept., 1888, was as follows:—

"Dear Sirs,—Please wire the lowest price for——— estate. It is necessary that the lowest that would be taken should be stated, as in consequence of a fire at my other house I have no place to go to, and shall, therefore, have to be standing at two rents. I am second cousin to Lord Oxenbridge, and first cousin to Viscount Galway."

Among others that were called upon were Messrs. Sadler and Baker, architects, surveyors, estate agents, and auctioneers, of High-street, Camcerley, Mr. Baker was seen, and in reply to questions he said that among other places they had to let in 1888 was Waverley court. It was the property of a former occupier, Mr. Dyer Edwards, a wealthy gentleman, now residing in Gloucestershire. It is a magnificent building of castle-like appearance, with its turrets and spires, situated on a lofty eminence, enclosed in woods well stocked with game. It cost the owner over 12,000l, and stands in gardens and grounds of about 35 acres. They had orders from the owner to let the estate, and advertised it, Monson being among the applicants. After he had seen "Waverley Court" he expressed his willingness to occupy it, and was then asked for references, giving in reply the names of titled families to whom he said he was related. His claims of relationship to aristocratic families led them to consider his application, and they wrote the owner and referred Monson to the solicitors. As he stated that he had a disastrous loss by fire at his former seat, "Cheynie Hall," it was suggested that some of the land should be taken away and reserved, that "Waverley Court," with twelve acres of land only, should be let to him on lease, at a rental of 500l a year. This was agreed to. While the lease was being drawn up Monson came down to their office, and asked to be permitted to take possession at once as he had a deal of business to transact. owing to the great fire he had no place to take his pupils to, and as he was in danger of losing them it was imperative that he should come in at once. The auctioneers told him that whatever the circumstances were they could not give him possession of the place till the lease was signed, unless he got the owner's consent. He came on various occasions, assuming an air of very great importance, threatening to break off all negotiations, and take another place, unless they hurried on the lease for him to sign, and let him into the place at once. They again told him that unless he got the consent of the owner they certainly had no authority to do it. Then he mentioned another reason—that he had an interesting family event coming off; and after the painful losses and trials they had had it was absolutely necessary for Mrs. Monson's comfort and safety that she should be settled in a house at once. Monson no doubt wrote a very urgent letter, detaining his misfortunes, with the result that the owner, taking a kindly and charitable view of the matter, sent a telegram to the effect: "Let Mr. Monson have possession of Waverley Court at once, and throw no impediment in his way under such trying circumstances." They, of course, at once gave him possession, and he had the keys before the lease was signed. Immedietely upon this they had a very urgent letter, signed "Agnes Maud Monson," asking them to do some repairs and get certain rooms cleaned without delay. These things were seen to at once. After that, Monson called again about some other matters, and appeared to be in a great hurry for the lease. Before going away he said, "Oh, by the bye, I am rather anxious about Mrs. Monson. Can you recommend me to a good doctor? Dr. Scott was mentioned as a very clever man, and Monson left, after expressing his thanks. Soon after inquiries as to the pecuniary position of the new tenant were set on foot, and it was whispered that it was very improbable that the lease would ever be signed, Waverley was quitted very suddenly, and scarcely anyone knew the exact position that Monson was in. He left the place in a very dirty and unsatisfactory state, and went to Horley. The solicitors ascertained where he went to and he was written to there, complaints being made of the damage that had been done. It was only justice to say that Monson wrote a very polite reply to them, stating that he was very sorry for the damage done, and that if they would get the best man they could to put the matter right and send the bill to him he would pay it as soon as he got his money from the insurance offices. This was duly carried out. Dr. Scott, on being interviewed, said Monson asked him to attend upon his wife himself, his family, and students. There were only two students then, one of whom was a son of Sir William Cook, baronet. It was a long way from his house to Waverley court, more than two miles, and he was fetched up in the middle of the night to attend on the family students. He gave great care and attention to them, but for all his services he never got from any of them a single penny. During his visits to the house he had many opportunities of seeing a great deal of Monson's character, and he came to the conclusion that he was an accomplished actor. He believed that at one time he had resided at "The Cape." One day Monson said to him, in his quick way, "Oh! doctor, there is one thing I saved at Cheyne Hall; and that is a large stack of hay, which I have got coming to London. Do you want any? It is very fine and I am selling it at 4l a ton. The doctor said, "Well, if it is good, that is not an out of the-way price. I will take two tons of it." Monson sent the hay, and the next time the doctor went he wrote him a cheque for 2l and gave it to him. He took it, but professed not to want it, and said, "Oh, doctor, you need not have done that. You could have let it stand till Christmas, when I shall be paying my accounts, and we could then have squared up." But he never offered the cheque back. "Mine," said the doctor, "was rather a large bill, in fact, more than I could afford to lose. When I found I could get no money from Monson, nor from the students themselves I wrote to their parents stating the circumstances: but I could not even get the money from them." After this he put his case into the hands of a solicitor, and proceedings were taken. Then Monson in a great hurry went to Horley, and they followed him, but do what they would they could not get any money from him. He should say that Monson was a man who would gain a great influence over young men at a certain age, but it would probably be accomplished more by taking them into the glitter of life than any thing else. He might have some hypnotising power, but he should sooner attribute his influence to the attractions of what is called in some circles "life" than anything else. Referring to the plea under which Monson got possession of "Haroldslea" from Mr. Donaldson, at Horley, he said that there was not the slightest ground for saying that any epidemic had broken out at "Waverly Court." When they went away from there they were all in perfect health.

STEEPHILL CASTLE.

Amongst a number of entirely erroneous statements that have appeared, Steephill castle, near Ventnor, Isle of Wight, has been described as the property of the Hambrough family. This was so, no doubt, in the past, as we believe the castellated mansion towering a hundred feet above high water mark, was built by a grandfather of the murdered man in the early part of the century. It stands in a magnificent position among finely-wooded pleasure grounds, dispressed among a series of broken chiffs that render every turn picturesque and charming in the highest degree. The castle and property, however, passed out of the possession of the Hambrough family in the Jubilee year, and consequently are in no way associated with the Ardlamont mystery further than that Steephill castle may have been the birthplace of the deceased lad. A member of our English aristocracy purchased the estate in 1887, and has occupied it since then. As a matter of fact, however, it has been for some time, and is still, in the market. Messrs. Alexander Turner and Co., auctioneers, of 199, Piccadilly, and Guildford and Weybridge, have the property in hand. The whole embraces an area of rather more than sixty-eight acres. The castle itself is an idea mansion, with luxurious appointments for everything required from kitchen to smoke-room. Most of the windows are decorated with stained glass in artistic designs, and there is a swimming-bath, as well as conservatory and lawns for tennis, cricket, and other outdoor sports. Even what is called the "Overflow Villa" forms a highly ornamental residence. Water is pumped up from a special well, and little difficulty would be experienced in obtaining natural power sufficient for electric lighting. Though, as we have said, this luxuriously-appointed castle has no connection with the Ardlamont mystery, its associations with Hambrough family date back to an early century, and we offer no apology therefore for presenting a sketch of a corner of a castle that is so well known to every visitor to the Isle of Wight.

The tree in which are the marks of the pellets, and which will be produced at the trial of Monson, is still guarded night and day by policemen. The cairn marking the spot where Hambrough's body was found has been removed. The tourist season is now nearly over, but many persons still drive to Ardlamont to view the estate. No one, however, is permitted to enter the wood where Hambrough lost his life.

A lawyer points out that under the Scotch law Monson can move for a discharge after 60 days' arrest, and the Lord Advocate can then serve an indictment within 14 days. This he is bound to do under the Criminal Procedure Act of 1887, and within the 60 days he must either release the prisoner or bring him to trial. It is expected, however, that the case will be brought on for trial at the end of October.

A sensational rumour has been circulated in Glasgow regarding the Ardlamont mystery, to the effect that a poacher, while collecting some grouse hidden among the brushwood, saw the whole of the tragedy in which Lieut Hambrough was the unfortunate victim, but feared for some time to mention the fact because of the possible consequences to himself.

LORD SALISBURY'S AT HATFIELD.

THE famous house and lovely park of Hatfield were visited by 700 or 800 ladies and gentlemen connected with the Institute of Journalists. Two special trains took them from King's Cross, and the weather being favourable, the trip gave great pleasure to all taking part in it. Hatfield, however, is not a house in which a battalion can march through at once; consequently the visitors were admitted in batches of seventy. For two hours the process continued. During the whole time there was a crowd round the entrance, and so much eagerness was shown to get in that every time the door was opened one was reminded of the Lyceum on a first night. M. Zola, who strolled round the gardens awaiting a favourable opportunity, probably made mental notes for future remarks on English traits. It would be hard to say which was most admired—the carvings, so profuse in all parts of the building; the tapestry, in such fine preservation; the old paintings, or the modern. One not in the secret would have been surprised by the frequency of the question, "Where is Zucchero's picture of Queen Elizabeth as Wisdom?" He might have noted with equal wonder that every visitor carried a roll of antique paper. There was a connection between the question and the roll. The latter, presented at the gates, contained a large steel engraving copied from Zucchero's work, and accompanied by the announcement of the issue of a work on Queen Elizabeth, with reproductions of paintings, drawings, miniatures, coins and personal relics from Hatfield, Windsor, Hampton Court, the National Portrait Gallery, and elsewhere. But the works of art in Hatfield House, much as they were appreciated yesterday, scarcely reached the height of favour attained by more homely things. There was the Queen's bed, of extraordinary width. One gentleman measured it with his umbrella, and confidently assured the onlookers that it was seven feet six. There was Queen Anne's bed, as extreme in the other direction. Cromwell, too, seemed to have been satisfied with little in respect to bed space. And his room—how small and gloomy! As for King James's bed, the ladies could not approve the red and yellow carvings. There was much speculation as to the use of large coffers of logs met with here and there. It was impossible for every visitor to question the attendants, but the secret leaked out. The logs were for the fires in the reception rooms, no coal being used in that part of the buildings. Queen Elizabeth's hat and stockings secured earnest attention. Both on entering and leaving the house one found that a refreshment tent was a conspicuous feature in the park. It had been set up by a local contractor at the instance of the Institute, with Lord Salisbury's permission, and as its usefulness could not be denied, nobody was heard to complain. Many of the visitors made no attempt to enter the mansion, finding sufficient pleasure in the velvety turf, the old trees, the patches of bracken, the pheasants, and the deer of the park. The Lion Oak, said to be a thousand years old was sought and duly admired. So was that, now a leafless stump, under which Queen Elizabeth is said to have been fond of sitting. There were many inquiries for the vineries, a notable feature, but they were distant, and only the hardy pedestrians, among those at least who had been spending time in the house, ventured there at the risk of losing the train. Many, however, reached the Peacock's Walk. Somebody said it was like a dream; while the less poetical declared that if there were no other attraction, it would be worth travelling from London to see.

THE VISIT OF RUSSIAN OFFICERS TO PARIS.

M. DUPUY, the Premier on September 26 conferred with the President of the Paris Municipal Council, and arranged the general details of the festivities on the occasion of the projected visit of Russian naval officers to Paris. The fetes last seven days.

On the day of their arrival the officers are to visit President Carnot, and will dine at the Elysee. The two following days they will be the guests of the Municipal Council, and a grand ball will be given in their honour at the Hotel de Ville. On the fourth day there will be a reception at the Ministry of Marine followed by a grand banquet and soiree. The Minister of War will, in his turn, receive the officers next day, when there will be a grand luncheon, followed by a parade of the troops of the Garrison. On the sixth day M. Dupuy will entertain the Russian visitors at a Banquet, which will be followed by a reception, and finally, before leaving Paris the next afternoon, the officers will lunch with President Carnot at the Elysee.

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COW-KILLING IN INDIA.

THE following interesting letter, signed "Pahari," is published in the *Spectator*:—"The cow-killing in India, which really exasperates the Hindus and causes riots, is not the ordinary killing in slaughter-houses to meet the demand for beef, but the sacrificial slaughter of the cow in private houses at the annual Mahomedan festival of the Bakri-Id, in commemoration of the sacrifice of the ram caught in the thicket by the Patriarch Abraham. Though the Hindoos have religious and sentimental horror of the slaughter of cows, which is strong and real to a degree difficult to be understood by Englishmen, yet in this matter, as in many others, they very readily put up with things they dislike, if the said things are not thrust under their noses. If some show is made of hanging up a "pardah" or curtain, they will ignore what goes on behind, and feel that their honour is not affected. The public slaughter-houses established outside most Indian towns provide this "pardah," and I do not remember a case in which cow-killing therein has caused a riot. The case of the sacrificial slaughter is very different. There is nothing in Mahomedan scripture or tradition which requires that a cow should be sacrificed; on the contrary in other Mahommedan countries a goat, sheep, or camel is ordinarily chosen. But vulgar Mahomedans in India seem to have always thought that by selecting a cow as the victim they made the religious merit of the sacrifice greater, because they thereby showed their contempt for the religious prejudices of the idolatrous Hindoo. In former days, however, the Mahommedans rarely cared to risk annoying the Hindoos unnecessarily. Mahommedan governors felt the political importance of humouring the Hindoos in small matters; and in most places there were no police, and few, if any, troops at hand, and the Mahommedan population, which was generally in a minority, felt that, if riots began, they would probably not end without much loss of life and property.

"But under British rule the case is changed; the Mahommedan knows that, whatever his motive may be if he is not infringing the law, he will be protected in doing as he pleases by the full strength of our police backed, if necessary, by troops which are quickly available. He is fond of religious excitement, and not averse to a little not too serious fighting. So he goes in for the sacrifice of cows with a light heart, and often with much unnecessary show and bravado. The cow is brought into the town and marched through the bazaars adorned with paint and garlands. The blood of the sacrifice is often allowed to run out of the court-yard of the private house into the gutters of the public streets. This is, of course, thrusting cow-sacrifice under Hindoo noses, but not to a degree which would be held by a magistrate to be intentional insult of a punishable kind. It is certain that of late years cows have been selected for the sacrifice in far greater numbers than was the case formerly; and the main cause of this, I believe to be that the vulgar Mohommedans of a bigoted kind are as glad to annoy the Hindoos as ever they were, and also feel that they can do it more safely. There is also another cause, which is, that cows are cheaper relatively to sheep and goats than they used to be; this has no doubt also had some effect. When we annexed the Punjab we found that, as is more or less the case even now in all Hindoo native States, all cow-killing had been prohibited under the severest penalties, and that the feeling among Sikhs and Hindoos against any change of the law was exceedingly strong. Lord Dalhousie said he would rather have a third Sikh war than give way on the point; so an edict went forth that outside every town where a demand for beef was put forward by any section of the community, a public slaughter-house for cattle must be erected, in which, and in which alone, all slaughter of cattle should be conducted. This rule has been maintained up to date by a regulation which has legal effect—it prevents the sacrifice of cows in private houses; and the result is, that the Punjabi Mahommedans either sacrifice them in the privacy of the external slaughter-house, or, which is commoner, they select another animal as the victim. It is perhaps a pity that the same rule was not made as we annexed other parts of India.

"Nominally, we took over the Empire of Hindustan from the Mohommedans; but as a fact our most important and hard-won conquests were from Hindoos, such as the Mahrattas, Goorkhas, Rajpoots, and Shikhs. The Mohammedan Empire was effete and a mere name when we began to advance far inland, and all over India the Hindoos had got the upper hand. If we had not stepped in, it is very doubtful whether the Mahommedans would have ever regained power; they would certainly not have done so without the aid of a large Mahommedan invasion from beyond the Indus, and the chance which such an invasion would have had of success would have been small. The old invasions succeeded because undisciplined hordes fought against undisciplined hords of poerer material; but the Mahrattas and Sikhs had learnt to some extent how to drill and manœuvre troops according to the European military system. The Sikhs conquered and held all the Afghan country outside the mountains. But to return to our cows. It is true, no doubt, that though cow-killing riots up to date have been almost always caused by cow-sacrifice, certain men have for some years past been endeavouring to base upon the same feeling a movement against all killing of cows. A few of these men may be mere pious Hindoos, but the guiding spirits and originators are men whose real motto is "Hindustan for the Hindoos," and who are quite as hostile to British rule as to the Mahomedans. The *Reis and Ryot* is correct when it says that some of the National Congress party are secretly at the bottom of this movement. There is plenty of evidence to the fact, and these Congress-men often say openly in Congress proceedings and papers that the Hindoos are fools to make so much of a few sacriffces by the Mahommedans, and to ignore the continual slaughter of cows in the public shambles for the supply of beef to British soldiers. My own view is, however, that the Mahommedans have up to the present been as much in fault, and that both parties equally require to be kept in order."

ENGLAND AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

THE Paris correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" writes:—Count Tornielli, the Italian Ambassador in London, is supposed to be at the bottom of the diplomacy of the Quirinal in matters affecting England and the Triple Alliance. Above all, the plan of a naval demonstration in the Mediterranean is said to have been organised by his Excellency. The English Press was the first to interpret the covert threats of Gallophobe German organs. The Italian papers worked up the matter with an excess of patriotic fervour. It was hinted that Admiral Seymour would be received by King Umberto at Naples with the pomp and circumstance to be displayed when the Russian squadron reaches Toulon, M. Valfrey—the "Whist" of the 'Figaro'—writes that Italy was jubilant because it foresaw a revival of the period when Nelson, under the siren influence of Lady Hamilton, protected the Kingdom of the Two Siciles in the manner described in his letters to the First Lord of the Admiralty. He adds that when the British Government discovered that an effort was being made to compromise England's foreign policy, there was an unpleasant feeling. The writer, however, does not disguise the fact that the program of Great Britain in the Mediterranean is cut and dried. It means neither triple nor double alliances, but it will hear of no alteration of the *status quo* in the Mediterranean. In this resolve it is backed by the public opinion of the nation at large. The argument that the Mediterranean is only closed to Russia on the black Sea and Bosphorus side is of no avail. England after duly weighing the matter, replies that a permanent junction of the French and Russia flags in the Mediterranean is a deliberate departure from the existing state of things.

The concluding remarks of M. Valfrey are worth giving in extenso. "How," he asks, "can this be remedied? The bonds which unite the British and Italian fleets are of the closest and most evident kind. The German marine forces have no weight in the Meditterranean. They have all their work before them in the Baltic; their mission being to balk the just pretensions of Russia. The Austrian fleet has enough to do to keep an eye upon the Italians in the Adriatic. It is not likely to devote itself, body and soul, to the interests of England. One alternative, therefore, remains to the latter Power. Her naval strength in the Mediterranean must be increased. The destinies of France are strange. The Third Republic has succeeded in effecting a good understanding, if not an alliance, with the most autocratic Power in Europe. At the other end of the Continent it finds gathered up all the concentrated hatred of a nation whose unity and independence are the outcome of revolutionary methods. We ought not to forget the saying of another Tornielli—Count Cadorna—when he too was ambassador at the Court of St. James's. "We are not offended, he declared with some warmth, 'because France has chosen a Republican form of Government. But it wounds us to find that French politicians and the French Press combine to interfere with peace and order in Italy by pushing on a fairly numerous and dauntless group to a propaganda in favour of a Republic. The conclusion is that King Umberto is not seeking a Triple but a Holy Alliance.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrations, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

Mrs. Frank Leslie says that Napoleon and Elizabeth are her favourite hero and heroine.

Alfred Mace, a son of Jem Mace, the once famous pugilist, is an evangelist. He has been preaching for 20 years.

Mrs. Henry Gladstone, who is the daughter of Mr. Stuart Rendel, is a first-rate performer on the violin, which she handles with exquisite taste and delicacy.

Mr. Wendell, a clever American amateur actor, possesses about 15,000 photographs of members of the professional stage; he commenced the collection 20 years ago.

Sir Edwin Arnold, the author of "The Light of Asia," gained the Newdigate prize at Oxford when he was 20 years old with a vigorous poem entitled "The Feast of Belshazzar."

All the early poems of Mr. Lewis Morris appeared anonymously. Even "The Epic of Hades, a poem of comparatively recent date, was originally published as the work of "a new writer."

In France there are 16,571 more male school teachers than there are female. The last census returns show that there are 85,586 males and 69,015 females engaged in the business of teaching.

The Rothschild family in Vienna have a charming custom of presenting every daughter with six pearls on each birthday, so that at the age of 21 the young lady is the possessor of a splendid and costly necklace of pearls.

The youngest player in Mr. Henry Irving's company, which has gone to America, is Miss Grace Webb, aged eight. The oldest is Mr. Howe, who is 83, and is called in histrionic circles the G.O.M. of the stage.

The Crown Princes of Sweden is so enthusiatic a photographer that she devotes all her spare time to the art, and is now endeavouring to make the women of Stockholm take up photography professionally.

Dr. Peters, the famous German African explorer, is on his way to Chicago to see the fair. He is best known as the man who has survived more obituries than any other man now living.

General Menotti Garibaldi, son of the Italian patriot, and his wife celebrated their silver wedding a few days ago in Rome. They received congratulations from friends of the family in all parts of Italy.

A. N. Apuchtin, one of the most gifted representatives of modern Russian poetry, has jnst passed away at St. Petersburg. Several of his poems, the theme of many of which is "unhappy love," enjoy great popularity in Russia.

Mr. Frank Mathew, the author of "At the Rising of the Moon, and other Irish Stories," has arranged to write an Irish novel dealing with Wexford during the insurrection of 1798, and is collecting from the Wexford peasants a stock of traditions and stories of the period.

Sergius Stepniak, in an introduction he contributes to a selection of stories from the Russian of Vsevolod Garshin, shortly to be published, says he considers that author the representative of the highest poetical art in his country.

In a small town in Baden a minister closed his sermon the other day with these words:—"We should be pleased, moreover, to have the young man who is now standing outside the door come in and make certain whether she is here or not."

In the Spanish province of Genoa a fairly pure type of the dwarf race of Morocco and the Atlas has been traced. The people average about 3ft. 6in. in height, and are otherwise characterised by a yellow skin, broad, square faces, Mongolian eyes, and red hair.

Alexandre Dumas the younger has a magnificent collection of plaster casts of the hands of near relatives such as his father whose hand he had modelled in 1870, celebrated beauties such as Mdle. Darvain, and famous criminals such as Ravachol.

Miss Louisa Twining, who has taken an active part in most of the great social movements of the last half-century, has written a work entitled "Recollections of a Social Worker," which will be published by Mr. Edward Arnold.

M. Jules Franceshi, who recently died in Paris, was a naturalised Frenchman and a sculptor of marked ability. His "Le Reveil" and "Fortune" are in the Luxembourg, and he obtained medals at the Salons of 1861, 1864 and 1869.

Miss Evelyn Smith is the keeper of the County Goal in Kent County, N. S. She is a woman of most imposing presence, and looks able to subdue the most unruly prisoners. She is said to have an excellent womanly influence over her charges.

The Rev. Newman Hall began life as a printer. He prides himself on the pleasing fact that during the long period of years covering his labours at Surrey Chapel, Southwark, and afterwards at Christ Church, Lambeth, he was invalided only three Sundays.

The Norwegians were fascinated with the Princess of Wales during her recent fishing expedition. They were charmed with her gentle sweet bearing, and her beautiful face and figure, and found it difficult to believe that she could be the mother of Princesses Victoria and Maud.

Count Tolstoi, when he has a great work in hand, writes nearly all day, and sometimes far into the night. Even in the summer, during the children's holidays, he rarely will leave his desk to spend a few moments with them; the morning seems to be the only time which he gives up to his family.

The Zulu Princess Jejes is now on a visit to England with her husband, a gentleman named Meek. They have both been engaged for some time in mission work among the Zulus. Jejes is a remarkable woman in many ways, having great natural ability and force of character. She was a cousin of the late King Cetewayo.

Chris. Paulsen, a Norwegian resident of America, is just finishing a skiff, on a Norwegian pattern, in which he means to attempt the passage of the Atlantic alone. The skiff is but 16ft. long. Paulsen is an experienced sailor, and is well acquainted with the Atlantic.

Senor Sarasate has been home to the spot wherere he first saw the light—innocent of fiddle-strings, and unappreciative of the applause of an enraptured public. At Pampeluna, where he was born, he has played for charities, and, in recognition of this fact, the local authorities have put up a tablet.

Dr. George Ebers, the popular American author, writes on a lapboard. Ordinarily he writes with great ease, but "sometimes the composition of a stirring chapter so mercilessly excites him that great beads of sweat appear upon his forehead and he is compelled to lay down his pen unable to write another line."

The admired composer, M. Paolo Tosti, was born at Rome. He began song-writing at the age of ten, while studying the violin at the Naples Conservatoire. His first published song was refused by several publishers. His earlier efforts brought him about £2 each. He is now able to command £400 for them.

Lord Randolph Churchill in private life is agreeable and quite sumptuous in his ideas of hospitality. His love for display and magnificence is only tempered by the perfect taste of Lady Randolph Churchill—one of the most accomplished woman in London Society. Everything in the Randolph Churchill establishment is comme il faut.

Prince Brigis Kudr, whose death is announced in the Indian papers, was the eldest son of the late King of Oudh. He was a person of note in the mutiny days, though then only a lad. After the mutiny he fled to Nepaul, and was joined there by Mana Sahib, but was was afterwards allowed to return to his own province.

Mr. Stedman, who is responsible for the chorus in Sir Augustus Harris' Italian Opera Company, carries on a somewhat unique undertaking in London. A "choir" of about 100 boys are bound to him by contract "until the voices break," and he, with the help of assistants, trains them in singing and for the purposes of the stage.

Mr. W. J. Devers, the writer and composer of the extremely popular song, "Our Jack's come home to-day," is an engineer by profession, and has never relied wholly upon his musical abilities for an income. The abovenamed melody, which first brought him into prominence, was hit off very rapidly during a railway journey between Newry and Belfast about twelve years ago.

Paul Bourget, the famous French novelist, began his literary life when he was about 28 years of age, with a series of historical portraits which appeared in "La Globe" in 1880. His father, a teacher of mathematics, was decidedly opposed to a literary career for his son; but the success of his first work was so great that Bourget travelled through European cities, observing and analysing wherever he went, the result being 20 volumes within 13 years.

NOTICES.

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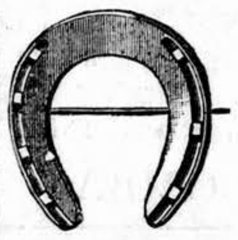

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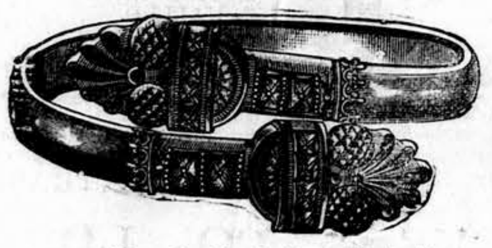

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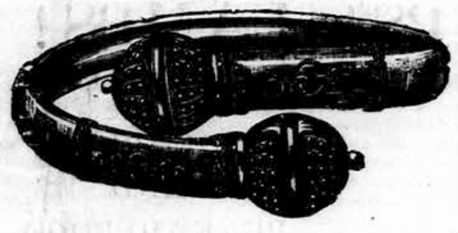

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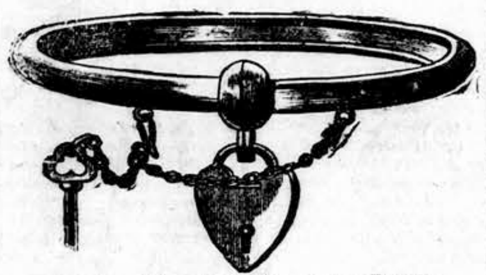

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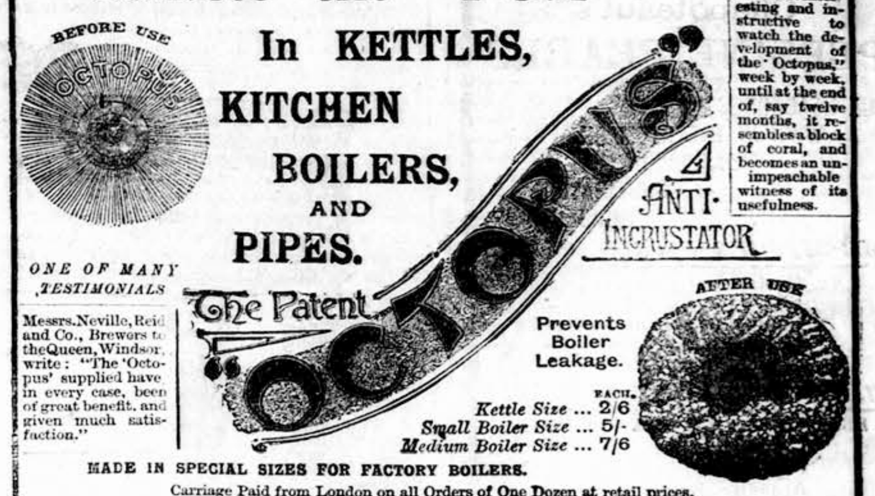

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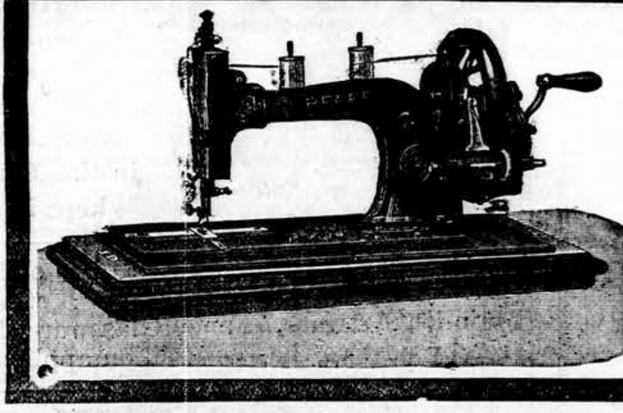

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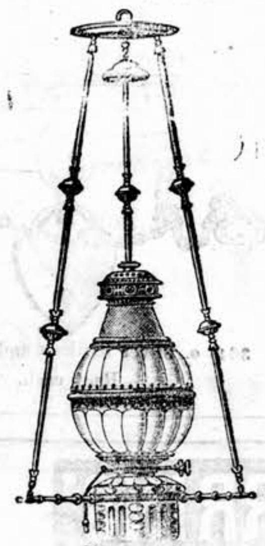
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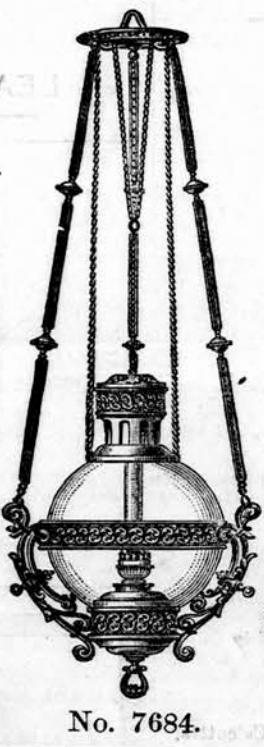
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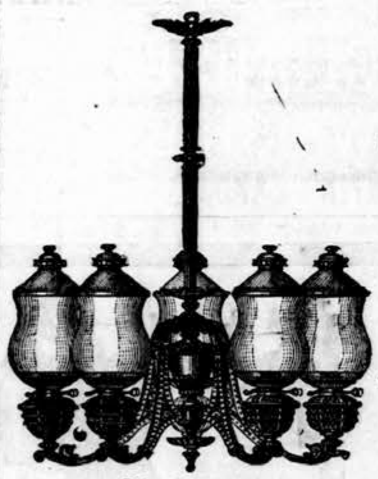
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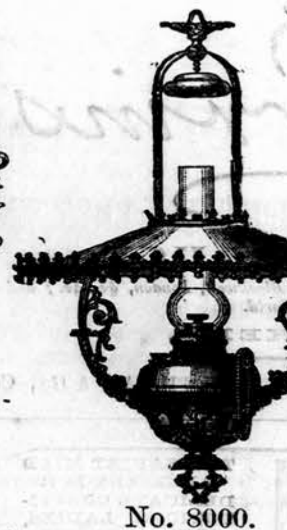
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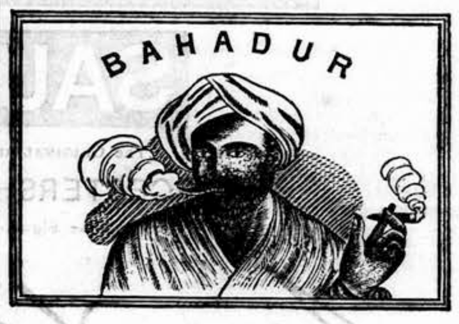

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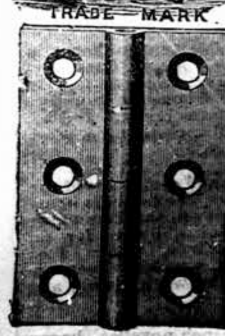

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